



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्राप्तिः

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No. 10] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1970/PHALGUNA 16, 1891

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वी आती है जिससे कि यह घलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 19 फरवरी, 1970 तक प्रकाशित किये गये :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 19th February, 1970:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
50	S.O. 616, dated 13 February, 1970.	Ministry of Foreign Trade.	Direction that the Order No. S. O. 620/18A/ID RA/69, dated 14th February, 1969 shall continue to have effect for a further period upto and inclusive of 23rd March, 1970.
51	S.O. 616 दिनांक विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय 13 फरवरी, 1970	निदेश देना कि आदेश सं. का० आ० 620/18 ए/आई० डी० आर० ५०/69 दिनांक 14 फरवरी 1969 का प्रभाव 23 मार्च 1970 तक जिसमें यह तारीख भी शामिल है की अवधि के लिये और बना रहेगा।	का० आ० 616 दिनांक विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय 13 फरवरी, 1970
51	S.O. 517, dated 13th February, 1970.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	Specifying certain offences therein as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi special Police Establishment.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
	का० आ० 617, दिनांक १३ फरवरी, १९७०।	गृह मंत्रालय	अपराधों को ऐसे अपराधों के रूप में निर्दिष्ट करना जिनका दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषण किया जाना।
	S.O. 618, dated 13th February, 1970.	Do.	Extending the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi special Police Establishment to the state of Rajasthan for the investigation of the offences punishable under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction relating to the assault on some students of the Vivekanand Hostel of the Rajasthan University, Jaipur, on the 3rd February, 1970.
	का० आ० 618, दिनांक १३ फरवरी, १९७०।	तदेव	विली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकार क्षमता को, राजस्थान राज्य में दृढ़ संहिता प्रक्रिया की कुछ धाराओं के अधीन दृढ़नीय अपराध और राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय जनपुर के विवेकानन्द होस्टल के कुछ विद्यर्थियों पर ३ फरवरी, १९७० को किये गये हमले के संबंध में उत्पन्न होने वाली उसी किया के दौरान किये गये कोई अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिये बढ़ाना।
52	S.O. 710, dated 16th February, 1970.	Ministry of Finance	Notifying fourteen banks under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
53	S. O. 711, dated 13th February, 1970.	Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.	Irregularities, lapses and improprieties arising from the main Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.
54	S. O. 712, dated 19th February, 1970.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Direction that the Wheat flour shall cease to be subject to the duty imposed by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce cess Act, 1940 (27 of 1940).
	का० आ० 712, दिनांक १९ फरवरी, १९७०।	खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय।	निदेश देना कि मैदा पर से कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम 1940 (1940 का 27) की धारा द्वारा अधिरोपित शुल्क के अध्यधीन नहीं रहेगा।

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
55	S. O. 713, dated 19th February, 1970.	Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.	Exempting all industrial undertakings which have or propose to have fixed assets in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 7.5 lakhs, from the operation of sections 10, 11, 11A and 13 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951).
56	S. O. 714, IDRA/293/70/2, dated 19th February, 1970.	Do.	Cancelling certain notifications specified therin regarding grant of exemption from sections 10, 11, 11A and 13 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) to the industrial undertakings pertaining to the industries mentioned therein.—

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियाँ प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, छिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पर्चे जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—संख 3—उपकण्ठ (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्त मंत्रालय के छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ सेवा प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किये गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA¹

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th February 1970

S.O. 839.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Sudhananda Dhusya, 3A, Kulia Tangra, 2nd Lane, Calcutta-15, a contesting candidate for the mid-term election held in February, 1969, to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 142-Beliaghata South constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Sudhananda Dhusya to be disqualified for

being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. WB-LA/142/69(3).]

By Order,

A. N. SEN, Secy.

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

आदेश

नई दिल्ली 4 फरवरी 1970

एस० ओ० 839 —यतः निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि फरवरी, 1969 में हुए पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के लिए मध्यावधि निर्वाचन के लिए 142—बेलियाघाटा दरिशन निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री मुधानन्द धूस्या, 3 ए, कुलिया टंग्रा, सेकेन्ड लैन, कलकत्ता-15, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं;

ओर, यतः उक्त उम्मीदवार उसे सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहा है और उसने अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है ; तथा निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10—क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री मुधानन्द धूस्या को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए, इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निर्हित घोषित करता है ।

[स० प० बं०-वि० स०/142/69 (3)].

आदेश से ,

ए० एन० सैन, सचिव ।

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 24th February 1970

S.O. 840.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of article 77 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules, 1958, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Second Amendment Rules, 1970.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 2 of the Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules, 1958, for clause (25) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(25) in the case of orders and other instruments relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, by the Director (Foreign Exchange and Power), Deputy Director (Power) or Budget Officer in that Ministry; or”.

[No. 3/2/70-Pub.I.]

K. R. PRABHU, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th February 1970

S.O. 841.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963), the Central Government hereby appoints the 7th day of March, 1970, as the date on which the provisions of Section 7 of the said Act shall come into force.

[No. 2/1/66-OL.1]

R. D. THAPAR, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th February, 1970

S.O. 842.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (5 of 1898), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers of the Delhi Special Police Establishment mentioned in column (3) of the table below who are entitled to be called officers specified in column (2) thereof as Public Prosecutors under the provisions relating to criminal cases of the Special Police Establishment before the courts of Magistrate, Special Judges and Sessions Judges in the areas specified against each of them in column (4) of the said Table.

TABLE

S. No.	Name of the Branch Office	Designation of Officers	Territorial Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
1.	Bombay	Deputy Legal Adviser.	The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
2.	Calcutta	Deputy Legal Adviser.	The States of West Bengal, Assam, Nagaland, Bihar, and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal and Nicobar Islands.

[No. 228/8/68-AVD.II]

R. C. JOSHI, Under Secy.

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी 1970

का० आ० 842.—दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1898 (1898 का 5) की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नसारणी के कालम 3 में उल्लिखित दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस संस्थान के अधिकारियों को जो कि कालम 2 में उल्लिखित शाखा कार्यालयों से सम्बद्ध हैं, उसी उप-धारा के अन्तर्गत, उक्त सारणी के कालम (4) में प्रत्येक के सामने निर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में, भारिस्टरों, विशेष न्यायाधीशों तथा सत्र न्यायाधीशों के न्यायालयों में, विशेष पुलिस संस्थान के मुकदमों के संचालन के लिए एतद्वारा लोक अभियोजकों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

सारणी

क्रम संख्या	शासक कार्यालय का नाम	अधिकारियों का पद नाम	अधिकार क्षेत्र
1	2	3	4
1	बम्बई	उप विधि सलाहकार	गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश के राज्य तथा गोआ, दमन व दीव, दादरा तथा नगर हवेली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र।
2	कलकत्ता	उप विधि सलाहकार	पश्चिम बंगाल, असाम, नागालैंड, बिहार तथा उड़ीसा के राज्य तथा मणिपुर, लिपुरा तथा अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र।

[सं. 228/8/68-प्र० सं. प्र० II]

आर० सी० जोशी, अवर सचिव।

New Delhi, the 27th February 1970

S.O. 843.—The Central Government is pleased to notify that Yuvraj Narendra Singh son of the Ruler of JHABUA (Madhya Pradesh) has been nominated by the said Ruler for the purpose of entry 2(b) of Schedule I annexed to the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 15/13/59(V)-P.IV, dated the 13th July 1962 (GSR 991, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 2, Sub-Section (ii) dated the 28th July, 1962).

[No. F. 16/10/69-P.IV-GPA-II.]

C. B. BUDGUJAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी 1970

एस० एस० 843.—भारत सरकार को यह अधिसूचित करते हुए हर्ष है कि श्रवुत्रा (मध्य प्रदेश) के शासक के पुत्र युवराज नरेन्द्र सिंह गृह मंत्रालय की 13 जुलाई 1962 की अधिसूचना संख्या 15/13/59-(वी)-पी० 4 के साथ संलग्न प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 2 (ख) (भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2 खंड 3 उपखंड (II) दिनांक जुलाई 28 1962 में प्रकाशित जी० ए० आर० संख्या 991) के लिए उक्त शासक द्वारा निमित्त किये गये हैं।

[सं. 16/10/69-पी० 4-जी०पी०ए०-2]

च० भ० बड़गुजर, अवर सचिव।

ERRATA

New Delhi, the 26th February 1970

S.O. 844.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. F. 13/1/70-UTL, dated the 29th January, 1970, published as S.O. 384, at page 169 of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 29th January, 1970 in line 18 from bottom, for "all areas," read "all the areas".

[No. F. 13/1/70-UTL]

S.O. 845.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. F. 2/1/70-UTL, dated the 29th January, 1970, published as

S.O. 385 at pages 169 and 170 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 29th January, 1970, in the Schedule at page 170.

(a) in column 2, in line 1, for "and", read "an";
(b) in column 1, in sub-item (c) under item (iii), in line 1, for "passed", read "is passed".

[No. F. 2/1/70-UTL.]
SHANKAR KAPOOR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Banking)

New Delhi, the 26th February 1970

S.O. 846.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 read with section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the said Act, shall not apply to the Malvan Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Malvan for a period of one year with effect from 1st, March, 1969.

[No. F. 18/4/69-SB.]

वित्त मंत्रालय

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 विसम्बर, 1969

एस० एफ० 846 —बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 (1949 का वसवा) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्वियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबन्ध 1 मार्च 1969 से लेकर एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए मालवण स्थित मालवण कापरेटिव अर्बन बैंक लिमिटेड पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 18/4/69-एस० बी०],

के० येसुरत्नम, श्रनु सचिव।

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1970

S.O. 847.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sections 24 and 25 of the said Act shall not apply to the Traders' Bank Ltd., New Delhi till the 31st December, 1970, in so far as they relate to the bank's liabilities in the Closed Fund which have since been merged with those in the New Fund.

[No. F. 15(12)-BC/68.]

New Delhi, the 26th February 1970

S.O. 848.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply to the Bareilly Corporation (Bank) Ltd., Bareilly,—

(a) in respect of the immovable properties held by it at Farrukhabad and
(b) in respect of the house property held by it at Jugalghat, Brindaban (District Mathura),

till the 13th December, 1970.

[No. F. 15(3)-BC/70.]
K. YESURATNAM, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue & Insurance)

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 24th February 1970

S. O. 849—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient in public interest to publish the names and other particulars of the assessees :

(i) Being individuals or Hindu Undivided Families who have been assessed on an income of more than one lakh of rupees ;

(ii) being Firms, Association of persons or Companies, who have been assessed on an income of more than ten lakhs of rupees ;

during the financial year 1968-69 and has, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 287 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), directed that the names and other particulars of the assessees aforesaid be published, the same are hereby published in Schedules I and II, hereto annexed :—

SCHEDULE I

Names of all Individuals and H.U.F.S. assessed on Income of over Rs. 1,00,000/- during the Financial Year 1968-69

Serial No.	Name & address of the assessee	Status	Asstt. Year	Income assessed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Abdulla habhai Hassanali C/o Abdul Hussain M. Allabuxji, Itwari Loha Oli, Nagpur Indl.	1964-65		248986	
2.	Shri Aizgar Ali, Hassanali Do. Indl.	1964-65		1202404	
3.	Shri Abdul Hussain C/o Rising Sun Flour & Oil Mills, Ujjain	Do.	Do.	135401	
4.	Shri B. B. J. Seth, Simrol Road, Mhow	Do.	1965-66	109742	
5.	Shri Bapirao Pimpalpure, Sagar	Do.	1964-65	123400	
6.	Shri Balkishan Muchhal, Indore	Do.	1965-66	103795	
7.	Shri Beni Prasad Kanoria, Nagpur	Do.	1964-65	147798	
8.	Shri Chintamani Rao Balaji, Sagar	Do.	1964-65	129130	
9.	Shri Chitnavis G. M. Chitnavis pura, Nagpur	H.U.F.	1964-65	264445	
10.	M/s. Chaganlal Mittal Sitalmata Bazar, Indore	Do.	Do.	306308	
11.	Shri Devendra Kumar Patel, C/o Vrijlal Manilal, Sagar	Indl.	1964-65	116281	
12.	Shri Deoraj Bhai C/o M/s. Mohanji Kalyanji, Vidisha, Lanangepura, Vidisha.	H.U.F.	1968-69	111744	
13.	Shri Daulal Singhjee, Nagpur	Indl.	1956-57	101654	
14.	Shri Dewan Sardarilal, P/o M/s. K. L. Kochar & Co. Lashkar	Indl.	1964-65	109958	
15.	Shri Gambhirmal Gulabchand, Hukumchand Marg, Indore	H.U.F.	1967-68	119450	
16.	Shri Gopaldas C/o Udhaji Shrikrishandas, Stanai	Indl.	1965-66	151254	
17.	Do.	Do.	1966-67	111402	
18.	Do.	Do.	1967-68	189615	
19.	Do.	Do.	1967-68	191606	
20.	Shri Govirdlal Agarwal, Itwari, Nagpur	Do.	1964-65	104467	

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Shri Hajiyan Hazarbhali, Itwari, Nagpur	Indl.	1964-65	100765	
22.	Shri Hiranand Kimatram, Itwari, Nagpur	Do.	1964-65	494267	
23.	Shri Hakumichand Chimanlal M.T. Cloth Market, Indore	Do.	1964-65	393750	
24.	Shri Hemchandra Kumar C/o H.P. Thakers & Co, Raipur.	Do.	1958-69	107727	
25.	Shri H. H. Maharaja Martand Singhji Deo of Rewa, Rewa	Do.	1963-64	249678	
26.	Do	Do.	1964-65	305719	
27.	Shri H. H. Maharani Usha Devi, Manik Bagh Palace, Indore	Do.	1964-65	582963	
28.	M/s. Ice Machinery Mart, Lashkar, Baraf Khana, Lashkar	H.U.F.	1954-65	160354	
29.	Sm: Indramani Mandelia, C/o J.C. Mills, Birla Nagar, Gwalior	Indl.	1964-65	101010	
30.	Shri Jall R. C. Mirai Moshalla, Indore	Do.	1964-65	219250	
31.	Do.	Do.	1965-66	594720	
32.	Do.	Do	1965-66	996220	
33.	Shri Jagalal Mohanlal, Itwari, Nagpur	H.U.F.	1954-65	240716	
34.	Shri Kharabe D.S. Nagpur C/o Kharab & Co., Cotton Market Nagpur	Indl.	1964-65	204486	
35.	Shri Kimatram Rukhakishan, Itwari, Nagpur	Do.	1964-65	581772	
36.	Shri Kartar Singh Sethi, Ramdaspeth, Nagpur	H.U.F.	1964-65	102974	
37.	Shri Kanhaiyalal Jessaram, Usha Ganj, Indore	Indl.	1954-65	212940	
38.	M/s. Kilaran Govindram, Jaora	H.U.F.	1964-65	290412	
39.	Shri Mudlidhar Kanoria, Nagpur	Indl.	1964-65	126253	
40.	Shri Mohd. Hanif & Other, L/H of Shri Kalokhan Jumman Khan	Indl.	1964-65	284559	
40A.	M/s K.M. Hanif Ibrahim Pura, Bhopal	Do.	1965-66	293942	
41.	Mohd. Aziz, P/o M/s. K. M. Hanif, Ibrahim Pura Bhopal	Do.	1964-65	179278	
42.	Do.	Do.	1965-66	188814	
43.	Shri Mohd. Islam, Bhopal	Do.	1964-65	183709	
44.	Do.	Do.	1964-65	188713	
45.	Shri Mohd. Hanif, Bhopal	Do.	1964-65	283867	
46.	Shri Madhukar Rao, Pimplapure, C/o Vrindjal, Munilal Sagar	Do.	1964-65	109497	
47.	Shri Maganlal Chimanlal, Indore, M.T. Cloth, Market, Indore	Do.	1964-65	393750	
48.	M/s. Meethi Girdharilal Baghana (Neemuch)	H.U.F.	1964-65	298588	
49.	Late Shri Mahesh C. B. Swarg Mandir	Indl.	1964-65	595000	
50.	Do.	Do.	1963-64	595000	
51.	Do.	Do.	1962-63	595000	
52.	Do.	Do.	1961-62	595000	
53.	Do.	Do.	1960-61	595000	
54.	Do.	Do.	1959-60	595000	
55.	Do.	Do.	1958-59	595000	
56.	Do.	Do.	1957-58	595000	
57.	Do.	Do.	1956-57	595000	
58.	Do.	Do.	1948-49	595000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
59	Late Shri Mahesh C.B. Swarg Mandir, Mhow	Indl.	49-50	595000	
60	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	50-51	595000	
61	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	51-52	595000	
62	Shri Naraindas, Kishandutt Mandsaur	HUF	64-65	252221	
63	Shri Narendra Kumar Patel, C/o M/s. Vrijlal Manilal, Sagar	Indl.	64-65	109524	
64	Shri Narain das, C/o M/s. Udhoji Shrikishandas, Satna	Do.	65-66	151882	
65	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	66-67	125026	
66	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	67-68	190118	
67	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	68-69	191881	
68	Capt. N. M. Bhandari, Indore	Do.	56-57	171601	
69	Shr. Panigrahi Perumal Itwari Nagpur	Do.	64-65	516967	
70	Shri Paresh Kumar Dayalal, C/o Dayalal Mejhji & Co., Raipur	Do.	68-69	134182	
71	Shri Purushottamdas, Moda, Raigarh	Indl.	64-65	186306	
72	Shri Ramlal Budhamal, Dhamtari	HUF	65-66	145282	
73	Shri Ramlal Budhamal, Dhamtari	Do.	66-67	106694	
74	Shri Ranulal Hastmal, Naypara, Rajim	Do.	68-69	108682	
75	Rajbaid Dudhachari Brahmachari, 82 Nasia Road, Indore	Indl.	59-60	129626	
76	Rajendra Kumar, Jabalpur	Indl.	67-68	144561	
77	Smt. Rampari L/H of Late Shri R. N. Chopra, Jabalpur	Indl.	48-49	124338	
78	Ramnarayan Agnoolal, Jabalpur	HUF	65-66	114224	
79	Shri G. V. Ranaad, Dhamtoli, Nagpur	Indl	64-65	736179	
80	Ratilal Manekji Burhanpur	HUF	67-68	304791	
81	Do.	Do.	68-69	320014	
82	Shri Rishi J. C., Bilaspur	Indl.	64-65	110000	
83	Sufarishmal P/o M/s Sufarishmal Todarmal, Shilvpuri	Indl.	64-65	199700	
84	Shri Seth Gopaladas, Ichhawar	HUF	64-65	144120	
85	Shri Sitaram Gupta P/o M/s. M. P. Industries, Gwalior	Indl.	67-68	109542	
86	Shri Sharwan Kumar P. Patel, Jabalpur	Indl.	66-67	1792921	
87	Shri Shreekshandas Satna, C/o M/s' Udhoji Shrikishandas, Satna	Indl.	65-66	153062	
88	Do. Do.	Indl.	66-67	128676	
89	Do. Do.	Indl.	67-68	189306	
90	Do. Do	Indl.	68-69	210483	
91	Shri S. S. Sodhi Contractor, Civil Lines, Sagar	Indl.	64-65	106521	
92	Shri Sobhag Chand Kashrimal, Barwaha	HUF	64-65	165389	
93	Shri Sant Singh Virdi, Raipur	Indl.	64-65	132554	
94	Shri Sudhirkumar Dayalal C/o Dayalal, Mejhji & Co., Raipur	Indl.	68-69	102151	
95	Shri Trilokchand Kalyanmal, Sitalmata Bazar, Indore	HUF	64-65	267622	
96	Smt. Ujjambai, Jabalpur	Indl.	66-67	1942235	

1	2	3	4	5	6
97	Shri Udhoko C/o Udhoko Shri Krishnadas, Satna	Indl.	66-66	105046	
98	Do.	Indl.	67-68	131082	
99	Do.	Indl.	68-69	151416	
100	Vinayak Jagannath Karonde, Nagpur	Itwari	HUF	56-57	134570
101	Shri Yus Haji Sattar, Nagpur		Indl.	63-64	112990

SCHEDULE II

Names of all Firm Association of persons and Companies assessed on Income of over Rs.10,00,000/- during the Financial Year 1968-69.

Sr. No.	Name and address of the assessee	Status	Asstt.	Year Income assessed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	The Central Provisions Manganese Ore, Ltd., Nagpur	Company	64-65	2901310	
2	M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk, Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., Birlagram, Nagda	Do.	64-65	24500597	
3	Do.	Do.	59-60	5277518	
4	M/s. Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore	Company	64-65	1209968	
5	M/s. Kimatram Radha Kishan & Co., Itwari, Nagpur	Firm	64-65	1400056	
6	Manganese Ore India Ltd., Nagpur	Company	64-65	1392219	
7	M/s. Mohanlal Hargovindas, Jabalpur	Firm	66-67	4534308	
8	M/s. Malwa Vanaspati & Chemicals, Bhagirathoura, Indore	Company	64-65	1740501	
9	M/s. Mangalchand Hukumchand, M. T. Cloth Market, Indore	Firm	64-65	1050000	
10	M/s. L Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., Snehatalaganj, Indore	Company	64-65	1244254	
11	Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co. Ltd., Nagpur	Do.	64-65	1092219	
12	Do.	Do.	65-66	1364782	
13	Do.	Do.	66-67	1013830	
14	M/s. Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore	Do.	64-65	1165181	
15	Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain	Do.	64-65	1054209	

[No.C.S. 9/68-69]
AVTAR SINGH,
Commissioner of Income Tax, Nagpur

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 7th March 1970

S.O. 850.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. Rajagopalan, Superintendent of Central Excise Class I, to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of Assistant Collector of Customs, within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs, Madras.

[No.37/F.No.22/1/70-Cus.IV]

J. DATTA, Deputy Secy.

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

सीमा-शुल्क

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च 1970

एस० ओ० 850.—सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्राप्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एन० राजगोपालन, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधीक्षक, वर्ग-1, को सीमा-शुल्क कलक्टर, मद्रास की अधिकारिता के भीतर सीमा-शुल्क महायक कलक्टर की शक्तियों का पालन और कर्तव्यों का निर्वहा करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 37/फा० सं० 22/1/70-सी० ण०-4]

ज्योर्तिमय दत्त, उप सचिव।

(राजस्व तथा बीमा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी 1970

का० ओ० 600.—यतः श्री जी० वेनूगोपाल, जिन्हें भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व और बीमा विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० 51(21) आई एन० एस० 1/67, तारीख 24 नवम्बर, 1967 द्वारा विविध बीमा परिषद् की कार्यपालिका समिति के एक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था, की मृत्यु हो गई है;

अतः अब बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 (1938 का 4) की धारा 64छ को उपधारा (2) का अनुसरण करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एस० रंगराजन, महाप्रबन्धक, ओरियन्टल फायर एन्ड जनरल इन्डेंस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, ओरियन्टल, बिल्डिंग्स, महात्मा गांधी रोड, मुम्बई-1, को श्री जी० वेनूगोपाल की मृत्यु से हुई रिक्ति में विविध बीमा परिषद् की उक्त कार्यपालिका समिति का एक सदस्य नाम निर्देशित करती है।

[सं० फा० 51(21) आई० एन० एस० 1/67]

आर० के० महाजन, अवर सचिव।

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 12th December 1969

S.O. 851.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and all other powers enabling it in that behalf and in supersession of all the previous notifications in this regard, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax of the Ranges specified in column 2 of the Schedule below shall perform their functions in respect of all persons and incomes assessed to incometax or supertax in the Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts specified in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Ranges	Income-tax Circles, Wards & Districts
1	2	3
1.	Range-I, Agra	1. A to E-Ward, Agra. 2. I.T.O. (Colln.), Agra. 3. Virozabad.
2.	Range-II, Agra.	1. Agra Circle, Excluding A to E-Ward & ITO (Collection) 2. Mainpuri 3. Mathura 4. Etah. 5. Spl. Survey Circle, Agra. 6. Special Circle, Agra.
3.	Dehradun.	1. Dehradun. 2. ED-cum-IT Circle, Dehradun. 3. Roorkee. 4. Saharanpur.
4.	Range-I, Kanpur.	1. Circle II excluding ITO (Collection), Kanpur. 2. Company Circle, Kanpur. 3. Etawah. 4. Spl. Circle, A-Ward, Kanpur.
5.	Range II, Kanpur.	1. Banda Circle. 2. ITO (Colln.) Circles I and II, Kanpur. 3. Jhansi. 4. Project Circle, Kanpur. 5. Salary Circle, Kanpur. 6. Spl. Survey Circle, Kanpur. 7. Special Circle 'B' Kanpur.
6.	Range III, Kanpur.	1. Circle I excluding ITO (Colln.), Kanpur. 2. ED-cum-IT Circle, Kanpur. 3. Fatehgarh. 4. Special Circle, 'C' Kanpur.
7.	Range-I, Meerut.	1. Meerut Circle excluding CG Wards, Meerut. 2. Project Circle. 3. Special Circle, Meerut. 4. Special Survey Circle, Meerut. 5. ITO (Colln.) & ITO (Admn.), Meerut. 6. Ghaziabad. 7. Muzaffar Nagar.
8.	Range-II, Meerut.	1. C & G Wards, Meerut. 2. Aligarh. 3. Salary Circle, Meerut.
9.	Range III, Meerut.	1. Central Circle's at Meerut. 2. Central Circle's at Kanpur.

Where an Incometax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from one Range to another Range, appeals arising out of assessments made in that Incometax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range from whom that Incometax Circle, Ward, or District or part thereof is transferred shall, from the date this notification shall take effect, be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range to whom the said circle, ward or district or part thereof is transferred.

This notification shall take effect from 22-12-1969.

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary on account of re-organisation of jurisdiction of AACs in the Commissioner's charge.

(This note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 166 (F. No. 50/45/69-ITJ)]

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड

आयकर

नई दिल्ली, 12 दिसम्बर, 1969

एस० आ० 851.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 122 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों और इस निमित्त अपने को समर्थ बनाने वाली अन्य सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस से सम्बन्धित सभी पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं को अधिकांत करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड एतद्वारा निर्देश देता है कि नीचे की अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट रेंजों के अपीली सहायक आयकर आयकर अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 3 की तस्मान्ती प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट आयकर संकिलों, वार्डों और जिलों के उन सभी अधिकांतों के और उस आय के संबंध में अपने कृत्यों का पालन करेंगे जिन पर आयकर या अधिकर का निर्धारण किया गया है।

अनुसूची

क्रम	रेंज	आयकर संकिल, वार्ड और जिले संख्या
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1 रेंज—I आगरा

1 क से ड—बाई, आगरा ।

2 आई०टी०ओ० (संप्रहण), आगरा ।
3 फिरोजाबाद ।

2 रेंज—II आगरा

1 आगरा संकिल, क से ड बाई और आई०

टी०ओ० (संप्रहण) को छोड़कर ।

2 मैनपुरी ।

3 मथुरा ।

4 एटा ।

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5. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सर्किल, आगरा ।
 6. विशेष सर्किल, आगरा ।

3. देहरादून
 1. देहरादून ।
 2. इ-डी-एव-आई टी सर्किल, देहरादून ।
 3. रुड़की ।
 4. सहारनपुर ।

4. रेंज—I, कानपुर
 1. सर्किल II आई टी श्री (पहण) को छोड़ कर, कानपुर ।
 2. कम्पनी सर्किल, कानपुर ।
 3. इटावा ।
 4. विशेष सर्किल, क—वार्ड, कानपुर ।

5. रेंज—II, कानपुर
 1. बांदा सर्किल ।
 2. आई० टी० ओ० (संग्रहण) सर्किल ।
 और II, कानपुर ।
 3. शांसी ।
 4. परियोजना सर्किल, कानपुर ।
 5. वेतन सर्किल, कानपुर ।
 6. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सर्किल, कानपुर ।
 7. विशेष सर्किल, 'ख' कानपुर ।

6. रेंज— , कानपुर
 1. सर्किल I, आई० टी० ओ० (संग्रहण)
 को छोड़ कर, कानपुर ।
 2. इ-डी-एव-आई टी सर्किल, कानपुर
 3. फतेहगढ़ ।
 4. विशेष सर्किल, 'ग' कानपुर ।

7. रेंज—I, मेरठ
 1. मेरठ सर्किल, 'ग' छ वाडे छोड़कर, मेरठ
 2. परियोजना सर्किल ।
 3. विशेष सर्किल, मेरठ ।
 4. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सर्किल ।
 5. आई० टी० ओ० (संग्रहण) और आई०
 टी० ओ० (प्रशासन), मेरठ ।
 6. गाजियाबाद ।
 7. मुजफ्फरनगर ।

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8. रेंज—II, मेरठ	.	1. ग और ल वार्ड, मेरठ।
		2. अलीगढ़।
		3. वेतन संकिल, मेरठ।
9. रेंज—III, मेरठ	.	1. मेरठ का केन्द्रीय संकिल।
		2. कानपुर का केन्द्रीय संकिल।

जहाँ इस अधिसूचना द्वारा कोई आयकर संकिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका कोई भाग एक रेंज से दूसरे रेंज को अन्तरित हो गया हो वहाँ उस आयकर संकिल वार्ड या जिले या उसके किसी भाग में निर्धारणों के परिणामस्वरूप की गई अपीले, जो इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से ठीक पहले उस रेंज के अपीली सहायक आयुक्त के समक्ष लम्बित थीं, जिस से वह आयकर संकिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका कोई भाग अन्तरित कर दिया गया है, इस अधिसूचना के प्रभावी होने की तारीख से उस क्षेत्र के जिस को उबत संकिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका कोई भाग अन्तरित कर दिया गया है, अपीली सहायक आयुक्त को अन्तरित कर दी जाएंगी और उनके साथ में कार्यवाही उबत अपीली सहायक आयुक्त द्वारा की जाएंगी।

यह अधिसूचना 22-12-1969 से प्रभावी होगी।

स्पष्टीकरण टिप्पणी

यह संशोधन आयुक्त के भार साधन में सहायक अपीली आयुक्तों की अधिकारिता के पुनर्गठन के कारण आवश्यक हो गया है।

(यह टिप्पणी अधिसूचना का भाग नहीं है, इसका आशय केवल स्पष्टीकरण है।)

[सं० 166 (एफ० सं० 50/45/69-आई० टी० जे०]

New Delhi, the 17th December 1969

S.O. 852.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, hereby makes the following amendments in the schedule appended to its Notification No. 130 (F. No. 50/44/69-ITJ) dated 3rd October 1969, namely:—

In the said schedule against Range-I, Lucknow under column 3, the following shall be added:—

12. A(1) Ward, Circle I, Lucknow.
13. G-Ward, Circle I, Lucknow.

This notification shall take effect from 18th December, 1969.

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary in order to assign appellate jurisdiction over the newly created wards, namely, A(1) Ward, Circle I, Lucknow and G-Ward Circle I, Lucknow.

(The above note does not form part of the notification, but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 164 (F. No. 50/44/69-ITJ.)]

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1969

ए.३० घो० 852.—ग्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 122 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों और इस निमित्त अपने को समर्थ बनाने वाली अन्य सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड अपनी अधिसूचना सं० 130 (एफ० सं० 50/44/69-69-ग्राइ० ज०) तारीख 3-10-1969 से संलग्न अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में स्तम्भ 3 के अन्तर्गत रेंज-1, लखनऊ के सामने निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा :—

12. क(i) वार्ड, सर्किल 1, लखनऊ ।

13. छ-वार्ड, सर्किल, 1, लखनऊ ।

यह अधिसूचना 18 दिसम्बर 1969 से प्रवृत्त होगी ।

स्पष्टीकारक टिप्पणी

यह संशोधन नए बनाए गए वार्डों, अर्थात् क(i) वार्ड, सर्किल 1, लखनऊ और छ-वार्ड, सर्किल 1, लखनऊ के ऊपर अधिकारिता के सौंपे जाने के लिए आवश्यक हो माया है ।

(उपर्युक्त टिप्पण अधिसूचना का भाग नहीं है इसका आशय केवल स्पष्टीकरण है ।)

सं० 164 (एफ० सं० 50/44/69-ग्राइ० टी० ज०)]

S.O. 853.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes makes the following amendments in the schedule appended to its Notification No. 143 (F. No. 50/42/69-ITJ) dated 24th October, 1969, viz.:

In the said schedule against A-Range, Jaipur, under Column-2; the following shall be added namely:—

“4. Special Survey Circle, Jaipur”.

This notification shall take effect from the 18th December, 1969.

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary for assigning appellate jurisdiction over Special Survey Circle, Jaipur, a newly created ward with effect from 10th December, 1969.

(The above note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 165 (F. No. 50/42/69-ITJ.)]

Y. SINGH, Under Secy.

ए.३० घो० 853.—ग्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 122 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों और इस निमित्त अपने को समर्थ बनाने वाली अन्य सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड अपनी अधिसूचना सं० 143 (एफ०

सं० 50/42/69-प्राइंटीजे) तारीख 24-10-69 से संलग्न अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है, अर्थात् :

उक्त अनुसूची में स्तम्भ 2 के अन्तर्गत क-रेंज, जयपुर के सामने निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा अर्थात् :—

“4. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सर्किल, जयपुर।”

यह अधिसूचना 18 दिसम्बर, 69 से प्रवृत्त होगी।

स्पष्टीकारक टिप्पणी

यह संशोधन 10 दिसम्बर, 1969 से एक नए बनाए गए, बार्ड को, विशेष सर्वेक्षण सर्किल, जयपुर के ऊपर अपीली अधिकारिता के संभेद जाने के कारण आवश्यक हो गया है।

(उपर्युक्त टिप्पण अधिसूचना का भाग नहीं है इसका आशय केवल स्पष्टीकरण है।)

[सं० 165 (एफ० सं० 50/42/69-प्राइंटीजे०)]

वाई० सिंह, अवर सदिक।

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Securities Department

New Delhi, the 27th January 1970

S.O. 854.—The following list of Government Securities etc. in the custody of the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, as on 31st December, 1969 deposited under paragraph 134(b) (ii) of the Government Securities Manual (4th Edition) is published for the information of officers concerned. Any discrepancy in the list should be brought to the notice promptly.

Delhi/New Delhi	Item No.
Chief Commissioner, Delhi	10
Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi	21 to 29
District & Sessions Judge, Delhi	35
Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	20
Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Social Welfare, New Delhi	14
Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi	1 & 2
The Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Medical Enclave (Ansari Nagar) New Delhi	3 to 5
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	15
Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi	11
Director (Co-ordination & Statistics), Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals, N.I.C. Building, New Delhi	12 and 13
Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi	8
Officer Commanding, 140 Air Defence Regt. (TA) C/o 56 A.P.O.	38
Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	16 to 19

Delhi/New Delhi	Item No.
Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Rly., New Delhi	30 to 34
Land Development Officer, New Delhi	7
Chief Director of Purchases, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Army Purchase Organisation, New Delhi	36 & 37
Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi	39 to 43
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	6
Vice President and Additional Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi	9
Hony. Treasurer, All India Women's Education Fund Association, New Delhi	44

CENTRAL

Securities held by the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi as on the 31st December, 1969 Deposited under Paragraph 134(b) of the Government Securities Manual (4th Edition)

Serial No.	Administrators	Depositor	% Con- version 1946	3% Loan 1970-75	4% Loan 1972	4% Loan 1975	4% Loan 1980	4% Loan 1981
1	Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi	Parlakimedi Trust Fund	1,61,400	..	..	..	..	..
2	Do.	Lt. Col. Amir Chand Trust Fund	34,800	..	..	..	..	..
3	The Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Medical Enclave, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	Raptakos Medical Research Board Trust Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Do.	Col. Amir Chand Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Do.	Metalapalam Penumatechavari Family Trust Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.	40th Cavalry Regiment Scholarship Fund.	4,300	16,900	..	..	..	..
7	Land Development Officer, New Delhi.	Annual Rent of Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Lakshmi Narain Temple Trust and Buddhist Temple.	11,300	..	..	..	..	..
8	Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.	Registrar, University of Calcutta	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
9	Vice President & Additional Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	..	70,63,500	9,52,800	8,22,400	1,79,800	36,07,000
10	Chief Commissioner, Delhi	Itmaduddaula Endowment Fund	1,90,500	..	..	..	..	..
11	Director General, A.I.R. New Delhi.	M/s. Free India(P) Limited, Madras.	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
12	Director (Coordination & Statistics), D.G.S.&D., N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi.	Gujarat State Electricity Board Baroda.	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Do.	Maharashtra Housing Board	..	..	..	..	..	..

14	Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Social Welfare, New Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	Jammu & Kashmir Govt. Securities.	6,17,700	1,48,00,000	..	..	72,71,000	..
16	Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Contributory Provident Fund Money.	7,84,100	..	..	..	..	..
17	Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Lt. Col. Amir Chard Donation Fund.	26,900	..	..	..	..	..
18	Do.	Chechammu Memorial Fund	1,99,600	..	..	..	..	..
19	Do.	Scholarship Fund Anonymous Dotor.	6,600	..	..	..	..	..

CENTRAL

Securities held by the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi as on the 31st December, 1969 Deposited under Paragraph 134(b) of the Government Securities Manual (4th Edition)

Serial No.	Administrators	Depositor	5½% Loan 1990	5½% Loan 1991	5½% Loan 1992	4½% Bombay State Dev. Loan 1971	5½% Gujarat 1981	Total
1	Director Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.	Parlakimedi Trust Fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,61,400
2	Do.	Lt. Col. Amir Chand Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	34,800
3	The Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, Medical Enclave, Ansari, Nagar, New Delhi.	Raptakos Medical Research Board Trust Fund.	1,42,700	..	1,23,400	..	..	2,66,100
4	Do.	Col. Amir Chand Trust Fund	..	..	3,900	..	..	3,900
5	Do.	Metalapalam Penumatechavari Family Trust Fund.	..	..	5,900	..	..	5,900
6	Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.	40th Cavalry Regiment Scholarship Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	21,200
7	Land Development Officer, New Delhi.	Annual Rent of Shri Sanatan Dharma Sabha, Lakshmi Narain Temple Trust and Buddhist Temple.	..	..	..	..	..	11,300
8	Director General of Archaeology in India, New Delhi.	Registrar, University of Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
9	Vice President & Additional Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research.	..	..	..	..	..	1,26,25,500
10	Chief Commissioner, Delhi	Itmaduddaula Endowment Fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,90,500
11	Director General, A.I.R. New Delhi.	M/s. Free India (P) Limited, Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
12	Director (Coordination & Statistics), D.G.S. & D., N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi.	Gujarat State Electricity Board Baroda.	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
13	Do.	Maharashtra Housing Board	..	..	..	2,00,000	..	2,00,000

14	Deputy Secretary to Government of India, [Department of Social Welfare, New Delhi.	..	..	1,07,400	..	..	1,07,400
15	Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	Jammu & Kashmir Govt. Securities.	..	..	..	..	2,26,88,700
16	Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Contributory Provident Fund Money.	..	..	..	..	7,84,100
17	Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Lt. Col. Amir Chand Donation Fund.	..	..	..	..	26,900
18	Do.	Chechammu Memorial Trust Fund.	..	..	..	..	1,99,600
19	Do.	Scholarship Fund Anonymous Donor.	..	..	..	..	6,600

Serial No.	Administrators	Depositor	3% Con- version Loan 1946	3% Loan 1996-97	3% Loan 1970-75	4% Loan 1970	4% Loan 1972	4% Na- tional Defence Bonds 1972
20	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Mirza Latafat Hussain Tehsil Bailiff.	..	100	..	..	..	..
21	Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi.	Shah Construction Co.	10,000	..	14,000	1,000	..	..
22	Do. . . .	M/s. Engineering Syndicate (India) Ltd.	..	..	25,000	..	..	..
23	Do. . . .	A. N. Mehrotra & Co.	..	..	50,000	..	..	..
24	Do. . . .	B. Nag Choudhry	30,000	..	..	..	..	..
25	Do. . . .	S. K. Mitra & Co.	7,000	..	..	..	..	..
26	Do. . . .	M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	50,100	21,000
27	Do. . . .	Shri Ram Deo	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
28	Do. . . .	M. L. Dalmia & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Do. . . .	Kundan Lal Khanna	..	..	..	10,100	..	..
30	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi.	Contractors	2,40,000	..	2,700	..	..	..
31	Do. . . .	M/s. Choudhry & Co.	..	5,000	1,600	..	..	..
32	Do. . . .	Imperial Tobacco India Ltd.	..	..	1,000	15,100	..	..
33	Do. . . .	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	..	..	50,000	..	..	..
34	Do.	S. Motiram Assaram Wadhwan	..	..	1,500	..	..	..
35	District & Sessions Judge, Delhi	Sis Ganj Gurdwara	33,300	..	..	..	..	..
36	Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Army Purchase Organisation, New Delhi.	Contractors	14,000	..	..	2,200	..	..
	Do. . . .	M/s. Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta	38,600	..	..	..	..	..
38	Officer Commanding 140 Air Defence Regiment (TA/C/o 56 A.P.O.)	..	..	..	..	500	..	..
39	P. & A.O. M/O Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	M/s. Malwa Vanaspati & Chemical Co. Ltd., Indore.	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Do. . . .	Ms/ R.B.L. Banarasi Dass & Co.	25,000	..	..	..	..	..

41	Do.	..	..	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	30,000	..	..	..	..
42	Do.	..	..	M/s. Indian Mining Federation and Indian Colliery Owners Association.	..	..	..	4,99,700	..
43	Do.	..	..	India Colliery Owners Association, Dhanbad	..	..	..	1,28,500	..
44	Hony. Treasurer, All India women's Education Fund Association, New Delhi	All India women's Education Fund Association.	..	2,32,900	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrators	Depositor	4% Loan 1973	3½% Loan 1974	4% Loan 1979	4% Loan 1980	4% Loan 1981	5½% Loan 1990
20	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Mirza Latafat Hussain Tehsil Bailiff.	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Chief Engineer, C P.W.D., New Delhi.	Shah Construction Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Do.	M/s. Engineering Syndicate (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Do.	A. N. Mehrotra & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Do.	B. Nag Choudhry	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Do.	S. K. Mitra & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Do.	M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Do.	Shri Ram Deo	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Do.	M. L. Dalmia & Co.	..	21,000	..	..	..	..
29	Do.	Kundan Lal Khanna Contractors	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi.	M/s. Choudhry & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Do.	Imperial Tobacco India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Do.	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Do.	S. Motiram Assaram Wadhwan	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Do.	Sis Ganj Gurdwara	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	District & Sessions Judge, Delhi	Contractors	5,600	1,00,000	..	..	..	..
36	Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Army Purchase Organisation, New Delhi.	M/s. Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Officer Commanding 140 Air Defence Regiment (TA/C/o 56 A.P.O.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	P. & A.O. M/o Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	M/s. Malwa Vanaspati & Chemical Co. Ltd., Indore.	21,000	..	..	..	..	..
40	Do.	M/s. R.B.L. Banarsi Dass & Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..

41	•	•	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..
42	Do.	•	M/s. Indian Mining Federation and Indian Colliery Owners Association.	..	..	..	..	..
43	Do.	•	India Colliery Owners Association, Dhanbad.	..	..	..	..	..
44	Hony. Treasurer, All India Women's Education Fund Association, New Delhi.	•	All India Women's Education Fund Association.	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Administrators	Depositor	5½% Loan 1991	5½% Loan 1992	4½% U.P. Loan 1970	4% U.P. Loan 1971	4½% Bombay S.D. Loan 1971
20	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Mirza Latafat Hussain Tehsil Bailiff.	..	..	..	..	..
21	Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi.	Shah Construction Co.	..	..	..	..	..
22	Do.	M/s. Engineering Syndicate (India) Ltd	..	..	..	..	..
23	Do.	A. N. Mehrotra & Co.	..	..	..	..	..
24	Do.	B. Nag Choudhry	..	..	..	..	..
25	Do.	S. K. Mitra & Co.	..	..	..	..	..
26	Do.	M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..
27	Do.	Shri Ram Deo	..	..	..	..	..
28	Do.	M. L. Dalmia & Co.	..	..	..	..	..
29	Do.	Kundan Lal Khanna	..	..	..	..	..
30	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer, Northern Railway, New Delhi.	Contractors	..	..	..	..	..
31	Do.	M/s. Choudhry & Co.	..	..	..	..	..
32	Do.	Imperial Tobacco India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..
33	Do.	M/s. Swedeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	..	..	..	..	..
34	Do.	S. Motiram Assaram Wadhwan	..	..	..	..	..
35	District & Sessions Judge, Delhi	Sis Ganj Gurdwara	..	..	..	..	..
36	Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Army Purchase Organisation, New Delhi.	Contractors	..	..	10,000	500	..
37	Do.	M/s. Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	..
38	Officer Commanding 140 Air Defence Regiment (TA/C/o 56 A.P.O.)	—	..	..	..	..	..
39	P. & A.O. M/O Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.	M/s. Malwa Vanaspati & Chemical Co. Ltd., Indore.	..	..	..	..	..
40	Do.	M/s. R.B.L. Barwari Dass & Co.	..	..	..	..	..

41	Do.	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	..
42	Do.	M/s. Indian Mining Federation and Indian Colliery Owners Association	..	..	..	..	..
43	Do.	India Colliery Owners Association, Dhanbad.	..	..	..	..	..
44	Hony. Treasurer, All India Women's Education Fund Association, New Delhi.	All India Women's Education Fund Association.	..	..	..	..	..

Administrators	Depositor	4½% Kerala Loan 1974	5½% Bihar S.D. Loan 1977	5½% Gujarat Loan 1981	4½% Defence Deposit Certificate	Total
20 Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Mirza Latafat Hussain Tehsil Bailiff.	..	..	..	..	700
21 Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi.	Shah Construction Co.	..	..	..	..	25,000
22 Do. . . .	M/s. Engineering Syndicate (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	25,000
23 Do. . . .	A. N. Mehrotra & Co.	..	..	..	..	50,000
24 Do. . . .	B. Nag Choudhry	..	..	..	..	30,000
25 Do. . . .	S. K. Mitra & Co.	..	..	..	..	7,000
26 Do. . . .	M/s. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	71,100
27 Do. . . .	Shri Ram Deo	..	..	..	..	30,000
28 Do. . . .	M. L. Dalmia & Co.	..	..	..	..	21,000
29 Do.	Kundan Lal Khanna	..	..	..	..	10,100
30 Financial Adviser & Chief Ac- counts Officer, Northern Rail- way, New Delhi.	Contractors	..	..	..	..	2,42,700
31 Do. . . .	M/s. Choudhry & Co.	..	..	..	..	6,600
32 Do. . . .	Imperial Tobacco India Ltd.	..	88,000	..	..	1,04,100
33 Do. . . .	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	..	..	..	..	50,000
34 Do.	S. Motiram Assaram Wadhwan	..	..	..	..	1,500
35 District & Sessions Judge, Delhi	Sis Ganj Gurdwara	..	..	..	..	33,300
36 Chief Director of Purchase, Ministry of Food & Agricul- ture, Army Purchase Orga- nisation, New Delhi.	Contractors	4,500	..	..	5,000	1,41,800
37 Do. . . .	M/s. Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.	..	..	..	..	38,600
38 Officer Commanding 140 Air Defence Regiment (TA/C/o 56 A.P.O.)		..	..	..	..	500
39 P. & A.O. M/O Food & Agri- culture, New Delhi.	M/s. Malwa Vanaspati & Chemi- cal Co. Ltd., Indore.	..	..	..	..	21,000
40 Do. . . .	M/s. R.B.L. Banarsi Dass & Co.	..	..	..	..	25,000

41	Do. . . .	M/s. Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.	..	..	..	..	30,000
42	Do. . . .	M/s. Indian Mining Federation and Indian Colliery Owners Association.	..	..	..	..	4,99,700
43	Do. . . .	India Colliery Owners Association, Dhanbad.	..	..	..	..	1,28,500
44	Hony. Treasurer, All India Women's Education Fund Association, New Delhi.	All India Women's Education Fund Association.	..	..	..	..	2,32,900

[No. 3580-A 9(Admn)/69-70].

(Sd.) Illegible

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, POONA

CENTRAL EXCISES

Poona, the 30th January, 1970

S.O. 855.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby empower all the officers of the rank of "Assistant Collector of Central Excise" to exercise within their respective jurisdictions, the powers of "Collector" under Rule 173L of the said Rules.

[CER. No. 2/70.]

CORRIGENDUM

CENTRAL EXCISE

Poona, the 21st February 1970

S.O. 856.—In notification of the Collectorate of Central Excise, Poona No. CER 5/69, dated the 25th August, 1969, published at page 3904 of the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated 13th September, 1969.

(i) At page 3904 against S. No. 6 of the table under Column No. 2 for Rule 96 L(1) read 96 Z L(1) to (iii).

[CER. No. 5/69.]

D. N. LAL, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE, COCHIN

CENTRAL EXCISES

Cochin, the 2nd February 1970

S. O. 857.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Section 2 (a) of the Produce Cess Act, 1966 (15 of 1966) read with Government of India Notification GSR, 884 dated 26-3-1969, I, M. C. Das, Collector of Customs & Central Excise, Cochin, hereby authorise the Central Excise Officers specified in column (2) of the Table hereto annexed to exercise within their jurisdiction the powers of the "Collector" under the Produce Cess Act enumerated in column (1) thereof, subject to the limitations specified in column (3) of the said Table.

TABLE

Section of Produce Cess Act	Rank of Officer	Limitation if any		
		1	2	3
8(1)	(a) Superintendent of MOR in whose jurisdiction the mill is situated. (b) The Inspector of Central Excise (In case of isolated ranges)		Full powers	
9(1) and (2)	Jurisdiction Supdt.		Do.	
12(a) (b) and (c)	Do.		Do.	
13(1) and 13(2)	Central Excise Officer of and above the rank of Inspector.		Do.	
18	The Assistant Collector		Compounding of offence before institution of the prosecution under Sec. 17.	

[No. 1/1970]

Cochin, the 24th February 1970

S.O. 858.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby direct that all assesseees of excisable goods in this Collectorate to whom self removal procedure has been extended, as laid down in Chapter VIIA of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, notified under Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Notification No. 171/69 dated the 21st June, 1969, shall intimation, *immediately after 6.00 P.M. on the day prior to the Budget day*, to the Superintendent of Central Excise in-charge of the Range, with a copy to the proper officer, a declaration in the appended form furnishing the following information.

- (a) the number of last gate pass (G.P.1 and G.P.2) issued by them upto 6.00 P.M. on the day prior to the Budget day; and
- (b) the closing balance of stocks held by them at 6.00 P.M. on that day.

ANNEXURE

Declaration of stock etc. on Pre-Budget Day by a manufacturer working under S.R.P.

1. Name of licensee.
2. L. 4 licence No.
3. Commodity.

I/We hereby declare that the Serial Number of last gate pass(es) in form G.P.1/G.P.2 issued by me/us and the balance in hand of the excisable manufactured by me/us on (date)*..... at 6 P.M. was/were as under:—

Name of goods with Tariff item No.	Serial No. of last G.P.1/G.P.2	Closing balance of excisable goods in stock as per R.G.1
---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

Certified that the particulars given above are correct.

Place:.....

Date:.....

*Signature of the Assessee,
or His Authorised Agent.*

*One day prior to the presentation of annual/supplementary budget of the Union Government.

Handed over to Superintendent/Assistant Collector of Central Excise on.....
at.....

[No. 2/70.]

M. C. DAS, Collector.

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, CALCUTTA AND ORISSA, CALCUTTA
CENTRAL EXCISES

Calcutta, the 20th February 1970

S.O. 859.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby authorise the Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of an Assistant Collector of Central Excise, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction in the Collectorate of Central Excise, Calcutta and Orissa,

Calcutta, the powers of Collector under Rules 173L and 173M of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[No. 1/C.E./1970.]

N. MOOKHERJEE, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE

CENTRAL EXCISES

Shillong, the 25th February 1970

S.O. 860.—In exercise of the powers exercised under Section 2 (a) of the Produce Cess Act, 1956 (15 of 1956) read with Government of India Notification G.S.R. 834 dated 26-3-69, I, A. K. Bandyopadhyay, Collector of Central Excise, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur, hereby authorise the Central Excise Officers specified in column 2 of the subjoined Table to exercise within their jurisdictions the power of the "Collector" under the Produce Cess Act enumerated in column 1 thereof, subject to the limitations set out in column 3 of the said Table.

TABLE

Section of the Produce Cess Act	Rank of Officer	Limitation, if any
8(i)	(a) Superintendent of Range in whose jurisdiction the mills are situated. (b) The Inspector of Central Excise (in case of Isolated Ranges)	Full powers.
9(1) & 9(2)	Jurisdictional Superintendent . . .	Do.
12(a), 12(b), 12(c)	Jurisdictional Superintendent	Do.
13(1) & 13(2)	All Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Inspector	Do.
18	The Assistant Collector . . .	Compounding of offences before the prosecution is launched.

[No. 1/CE/70.]

A. K. BANDYOPADHYAY, Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

CENTRAL EXCISES

Delhi, the 24th February 1970

S.O. 861.—In pursuance of Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I, Collector of Central Excise, Delhi, hereby authorise the Central Excise Officers of the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi, of and above the rank of Assistant Collectors, to exercise within their respective jurisdictions, the powers of Collector under Rule 173L of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[No. 1/70-Central Excises.]

R. PRASAD, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE

NOTICE

Rampur, the 25th February 1970

To whomsoever it may concern

S.O. 862.—Whereas in view of the allegations contained in the enclosed annexure it appears that the persons owning the goods mentioned in the annexure

had contravened the provisions of Section 11(c) (2), clause (a)/(b) of Section 11 D read with Section 11 F of the Customs Act, 1962, inasmuch as it is alleged that:—

- (a) the said owners concerned had failed to deliver to the Superintendent of Central Excise, Chandausi before acquiring these goods an intimation containing the particulars of the place where the seized goods were proposed to be kept or stored after their acquisition and immediately on their acquisition he failed to deliver to the said officer a statement in relation to the goods in question, and
- (b) the owners concerned had received the goods in question without a voucher required under Section 11 F.

The said owners concerned of the seized goods are hereby required to show cause to the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Rampur why a penalty should not be imposed upon them under Section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962, and why the seized goods should not be confiscated under Section 111(P) of the Customs Act, 1962.

2. The said owners concerned are further directed to produce at the time of showing cause all the evidence upon which they intend to rely in support of their defence.

3. The said owners concerned are further requested to state whether they would like to avail of the opportunity to be heard in person before the case is adjudicated. If no mention is made about this in their written statement it would be presumed that they do not desire a personal hearing.

4. If no cause is shown against the action proposed to be taken within ten days of the receipt of this notice or they do not appear before the adjudicating officer when the case is posted for hearing, the case will be decided on merits on the basis of evidence already on record without further notice to them.

ANNEXURE

On receipt of an information at Police Station at village and P.O. Kemri, Disstt. Rampur that some contraband goods of foreign origin smuggled through Indo-Nepal Border were likely to arrive at village Gangapur Peeplia a police party headed by the 2nd officer of the Police Station is reported to have started towards that village at 8 P.M. on 8th November, 1969. It is said that immediately after their leaving the main road for going to the village, the police party heard sound of horses coming towards the road; that on the Police Sub-Inspector's spotting those persons with torch light, those persons were said to have got startled and they started running in the opposite direction after throwing their baggage; that on the police party moving further they were said to have found at a distance of 50 yards on the eastern side of the road, one bag lying on the ground and a horse with 'Sundha' and 'Goni' on it standing nearby; that inspite of a search for the persons, the police party were unable to find any person there to claim the ownership of the bag and the pony. The bag was then opened and it was found to contain five rolls of Tricot Shirting Cloth (Two white, two of Camel Colour and one Sky-blue) bearing the marking "Kancho Nylon Tricot N.T. 4084—36 INS X 50 yards—Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., LTD.. Made in Japan—100 per cent Nylon." Both ends of each roll were bearing the stamp mark (JKIF).

2. As these goods appeared to have been transported in contravention of the restrictions imposed under the Customs Act, 1962, the Police authorities transferred these five rolls and Sundha and Goni to the Central Excise officers of Rampur, who seized the said goods under Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962. The pony was sent by the Police to the State Cattle Pond, Kemri and was later on said to have been disposed under the orders of S.D.M. Bilaspur (District Rampur).

3. These goods were liable to confiscation under Section 111(P) of the said Act and the owners thereof were also liable to penal action under Section 112 *ibid.*

[C. No. VIII(15)4-Cust./70.]

RUPINDAR SINGH, Asstt. Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE
CORRIGENDUM

Allahabad, 21st October 1969

S.O. 863.—The following amendments may be made in the Collectorate Notification No. 6/CE/68, dated 21st October, 1969, issued under this office endt. C. No. V(a)315-Stt./68, dated 20th December, 1969.

(1) In serial No. 15(b) for the schedule appended with the above add after the entire Bijnor district "including village Jainagar falling in Thakurdwara tehsil of Moradabad district."

(2) In serial No. 21 after entire Thakurdwara and before 'and Moradabad tehsils' add "except village Jainagar".

This amendment shall be deemed to have come into effect from 21st October, 1969, i.e. the date of original notification.

[No. 6/CE/68.]

H. N. RAINA, Dy. Collector-

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT
(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1970

S.O. 864.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Act, 1966 (4 of 1966), read with paragraph 3 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966, the Central Government hereby appoints the Deputy Director General of Shipping, Bombay, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Provident Fund and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Transport and Aviation, Department of Transport, Shipping and Tourism (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 2878, dated the 20th September, 1966, namely:—

In the said notification under the heading, "Members", for Serial No. 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following Serial No. and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"3. *Deputy Director General of Shipping—dealing with Seamen's Welfare.—Representative of the Central Government.*"

[No. 5-MT(15)/68.]

J. K. BHATTACHARYA, Dy. Secy.

जहाजरानी श्रीर परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन संघ)

नई दिल्ली, 28 जनवरी, 1970

का० आ० 445:—जहाजरानी विकास निधि समिति (साधारण) नियम, 1960 के नियम 3 और 7 के साथ पठित वाणिज्य पोतपरिवहन आधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 44) की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री वाई० टी० शाह, संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय (आधिकार्य विभाग), को 12 जनवरी, 1970 से श्री पी० झी० कस्बेकर के स्थान पर जहाजरानी विकास निधि समिति के एक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व परिवहन और संचार मंत्रालय (परिवहन विभाग) (परिवहन संघ)

की अधिसूचना सं० 33-एम० एस० (222)/58-१ तारीख 17 मार्च, 1959 में और प्रागे निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, क्रम सं० 4 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“4. श्री वाई० टी० शाह,
संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार,
वित्त मंत्रालय (आधिक कार्य विभाग)

12-1-1970”

[सं० 35-एम शी(25)/69.]

जसवन्त सिंह, अवर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi the 21st February 1970

S.O. 865.—Whereas Captain J. Joseph, Operations Manager, Indian Airlines, who was appointed as a Member of the Committee of Inquiry, set up in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation No. 7-A/4-70, dated 31st January, 1970 to hold an inquiry into the accident which occurred near New Delhi to a Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation Fokker Friendship aircraft 9N-AAR while engaged in a scheduled flight from Kathmandu to New Delhi, is not now available to act as a Member to the said Committee of Inquiry;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 74 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government hereby appoints Captain J. S. Gill, a senior Pilot of Indian Airlines to act as a Member of the said Committee of Inquiry in place of Captain Joseph and makes the following amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entry “(3) Captain J. Joseph, Operations Manager, Indian Airlines”, the entry “(3) Captain J. S. Gill, a senior Pilot of Indian Airlines” shall be substituted.

[No. F. 7-A/4-70.]

S. N. KAUL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1970

S.O. 866.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of the enactment specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the film specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in Marathi and Hindi to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

- (1) Sub-Section (1) of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXVII of 1952).
- (2) Sub-Section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XI of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

No.	Title of the film	Length	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news & current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maharashtra News No. 212	297.18 M	Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, 68-Film Centre, Tardeo, Bombay-34.	Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, 68-Film Centre, Tardeo, Bom- bay-34.	Film dealing with news and current events (for release in Maharashtra Circuit only).

[No. F. 28/1/70-FP App. 1425].
K. K. KHAN, Under Secy.

सूचना श्रृंखला प्रस्तुति संशालन

आवेदन

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 1970

ए-० श्रृंखला ८६६:—इसके साथ लगी प्रथम अनुसूची में निर्धारित प्रत्येक अधिनियम के उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये निदेशों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार, फिल्म सलाहकार बोर्ड, बम्बई की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, एतद्वारा, इसके साथ लगी द्वितीय अनुसूची के कालम 2 में दी गई फिल्म के उसके भराठी तथा हिन्दी भाषा रूपान्तर सहित, जिसका विवरण उसके सामने उक्त द्वितीय अनुसूची कालम 6 में दिया हुआ है, स्वीकृत करती है :—

प्रथम अनुसूची

- (1) चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37वां केन्द्रीय अधिनियम) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (4) तथा धारा 16।
- (2) बम्बई सिनेमा (विनियम) अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 11वां बम्बई अधिनियम) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) तथा धारा 9।

द्वितीय अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	फिल्म का नाम	फिल्म की लम्बाई 35 मि०	आवेदक का नाम भी०	निर्माता का नाम	क्या वैज्ञानिक फिल्म है	या शिक्षा सम्बन्धी फिल्म है या समाचार और सामायिक घटनाओं की फिल्म है या डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म है।
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1	महाराष्ट्र समाचार सं. 212	297.18 मी०	प्रचार निदेशक, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, 68, फिल्म मेन्टर बम्बई-35।	महाराष्ट्र समाचार शिक्षा संस्कृति संस्करण संस्कृत फिल्म (केवल महाराष्ट्र सर्किट के लिए)
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[संदेश फा० 28/1/70-एफ० पी० परिशिष्ट 1425]

क० क० खान, अवर सचिव।

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 27th February 1970

S.O. 867.—Whereas Dr. Bal Raj Sondhi, 27, Sundar Nagar Market, New Delhi, has been elected with effect from the 30th December, 1969, from among the dentists registered in Part A of the Delhi register of dentists, as a member of the Dental Council of India under clause (a) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948);

And whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (e) of section 3 of the said Act, Dr. Harmel Singh, Director of Health Services, Punjab, Chandigarh, has been nominated by the Government of Punjab to be a member of the said Council, with effect from the 7th August, 1969 vice Dr. K. Moti Singh resigned;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. F. 3-2/62-M II, dated the 17th October, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification,—

(i) under the heading "Elected under clause (a) of section 3", for the entry against Serial No. 7, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Dr. Bal Raj Sondhi, 27, Sundar Nagar Market, New Delhi";

(ii) under the heading "Nominated under clause (e) of section 3", for the entry against Serial No. 10, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Dr. Harmel Singh, Director of Health Services, Punjab, Chandigarh".

[No. F. 3-9/69-MPT.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 26th February 1970

S.O. 888.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 16-7/62-MI, dated the 31st January, 1963, the Central Government has directed that the Medical qualification "Doctor of Medicine" granted by the University of Basle, Switzerland, shall be recognised medical qualification for the purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956);

And whereas Dr. (Miss) M. Pflugfelder who possesses the said qualification is for the time being attached to the B.E.M. Hospital, Udupi, S. K., Mysore State for the purposes of Charitable work in the country;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies—

(i) a further period of two years from the 31st January, 1969, or

(ii) the period during which Dr. (Miss) M. Pflugfelder is attached to the said B.E.M. Hospital, Udupi, S.K., Mysore State

whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice by the aforesaid doctor shall be limited.

[No. F. 19-50/69-MPT.]

New Delhi, the 27th February 1970

S.O. 869.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 17-2/60-MI, dated the 22nd April, 1960, the Central Government has directed that the Medical qualification, "M.D. (Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)" shall be recognised medical qualification for the purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 (102 of 1956);

And whereas Dr. (Miss) Helen C. Lalinsky who possesses the said qualification is for the time being attached to the Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi, for the purposes of charitable work;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies—

- (i) a period ending on the 31st December, 1970 or
- (ii) the period during which Dr. (Miss) Helen C. Lalinsky is attached to the said Holy Family Hospital, New Delhi

whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice by the aforesaid doctor shall be limited.

[No. F. 19-49/68-MPT.]

R. MURTHI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1970

S.O. 870.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Navagam CTF to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING GAS PIPELINE FROM NAVAGAM CTF TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of the Line: 15 Meters

Taluka: City	State : Gujarat	District : Ahmedabad			
Village Behrampura	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	P. Are.	
330	.	0	3	0	
239	.	0	14	40	
237/P. Road	.	0	2	70	
237/1	.	0	2	52	
238/2	.	0	15	30	
226	.	0	7	92	
227	.	0	9	53	
225	.	0	6	32	
228/1	.	0	2	13	
138	.	1	46	04	
149	.	0	9	00	

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis]

S.O. 871.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Navagam CTF to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING OF GAS PIPELINE FROM NAVAGAM CTF TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of Line: 15 Meters and 5 Metres

State: Gujarat

Dis't. : Ahmedabad

Taluka : Duscroi

Name of Village (Block) I	Survey No. 2	Hectare 3	Are. 4		P. Are. 5
			4	5	
292	.	.	0	12	45
290	.	.	0	9	60
291	.	.	0	15	00
295	.	.	0	11	40
Road	.	.	0	2	70
344	.	.	0	3	00
342	.	.	0	3	00
341	.	.	0	2	90
337	.	.	0	0	09
343	.	.	0	2	50
340	.	.	0	6	90
361/P	.	.	0	15	03
361/P	.	.	0	2	67
458	.	.	0	9	75
461	.	.	0	3	90
462	.	.	0	5	55
463	.	.	0	6	45
552	.	.	0	0	21
559	.	.	0	7	95
554	.	.	0	4	80
557	.	.	0	3	75
555	.	.	0	3	80
556	.	.	0	5	40
565	.	.	0	1	95
564	.	.	0	18	15
697	.	.	0	0	10
696	.	.	0	12	75
695	.	.	0	10	50
694	.	.	0	0	50
Road	.	.	0	3	60
44/P	.	.	0	16	05
44/P	.	.	0	18	45
48/P	.	.	0	8	55
48/P	.	.	0	10	65
47	.	.	0	1	92
60/P	.	.	0	13	95
60/P	.	.	0	12	60

1	2	3	4	5
OAD—contd				
65/2	.	0	3	95
59	.	0	7	45
58	.	0	16	75
55	.	0	2	15
57	.	0	2	55
Road	.	0	1	85
670	.	0	7	95

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.(A).]

S.O. 872.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Nawagam CTF to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING OF GAS PIPELINE FROM NAVAGAM CTF TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of the Line: 5 Meters

State: Gujarat	District: Ahmedabad	Taluka: Dashcroai		
Name of Village 1	Survey No. 2	Hectare 3	Arc. 4	P. Arc. 5
BAREJA				
642	.	0	3	45
CAR Γ TRACK	.	0	0	25
641	.	0	2	60
640	.	0	4	75
637	.	0	5	85
638	.	0	0	75
623	.	0	2	75
622	.	0	3	65
621	.	0	4	15
619	.	0	0	85
620	.	0	0	85
616/PART	.	0	2	40
CART TRACK	.	0	0	35
616/PART	.	0	2	80
615	.	0	2	90
614	.	0	2	25
590	.	0	4	65
588/PART	.	0	5	30
588/PART	.	0	0	35
454	.	0	7	80
455	.	0	1	05
456	.	0	4	90
CART TRACK	.	0	0	85

I

3

4

5

BAREJA—*contd*

435	.	.	0	0	75
434	.	.	0	7	25
433/PART	.	.	0	2	90
433/PART	.	.	0	2	55
431	.	.	0	3	65
430	.	.	0	2	25
389	.	.	0	0	95
429	.	.	0	5	10
390	.	.	0	2	72
391	.	.	0	0	68
392	.	.	0	4	10
339	.	.	0	4	45
335	.	.	0	4	15
341	.	.	0	4	05
334	.	.	0	1	85
332	.	.	0	4	15
312	.	.	0	3	10
202/PART	.	.	0	6	65
CART TRACK	.	.	0	1	30
202/TRACK	.	.	0	2	55
84	.	.	0	0	60
83	.	.	0	6	40
68	.	.	0	2	75
81	.	.	0	2	70
80	.	.	0	4	10
79	.	.	0	3	55
77	.	.	0	3	80
95	.	.	0	0	75
96	.	.	0	5	80
97	.	.	0	3	65
98	.	.	0	3	25
CART TRACK	.	.	0	0	30
2668	.	.	0	5	40
2657	.	.	0	2	50
2658	.	.	0	5	20
2653	.	.	0	0	45
2659	.	.	0	1	95
2651	.	.	0	3	15
2650	.	.	0	2	85
2634	.	.	0	4	00
2633	.	.	0	1	00
2635	.	.	0	4	25
2630	.	.	0	5	50
2628	.	.	0	1	00
ROAD (CART TRACK)	.	.	0	1	80
2599	.	.	0	2	50
2597	.	.	0	3	00
2595	.	.	0	0	25
2594	.	.	0	6	00
2593	.	.	0	5	00
2592	.	.	c	4	75

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.(B).]

S.O. 873.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Nawagam CTF to Callico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING OF GAS PIPELINE FROM NAVAGAM CTF TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of Pipeline : 5 Meters

State	Gujarat	District : Ahmedabad			Taluka	Dashcroat
Name of Village	Survey No.	Block	Hectare	Arc.	P.Arc.	
GIRAMTHA	9.	.	8	8	75	
	8.	.	0	5	75	
	10.	.	0	3	50	
	37/PART	.	0	0	80	
	37/PART	.	0	1	35	
	37/PART	.	0	1	25	
	36.	.	0	2	05	
	38.	.	0	3	30	
	52.	.	0	2	05	
	53.	.	0	1	75	
	55.	.	0	1	85	
	67.	.	0	4	10	
	64..	.	0	3	30	
	65..	.	0	1	00	
	63.	.	0	2	85	
	CART TRACK		0	0	75	
	78.	.	0	1	80	
	79.	.	0	1	00	
	96.	.	0	8	10	
	80.	.	0	0	15	
	95/PART	.	0	1	45	
	95/PART	.	0	0	60	
	95/PART	.	0	2	40	
	95/PART	.	0	1	10	
	95/PART	.	0	0	85	
	93.	.	0	4	00	
	92.	.	0	1	80	
	169.	.	0	3	55	
	171.	.	0	0	75	
	170.	.	0	2	90	
	181.	.	0	3	45	
	182.	.	0	3	45	
	184/PART	.	0	0	50	
	184/PART	.	0	0	50	
	184/PART	.	0	0	95	
	184/PART	.	0	2	90	
	190.	.	0	3	00	
	187.	.	0	8	00	

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.(C).]

S.O. 874.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Navagam CTF to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING GAS PIPELINE FROM NAWAGAM C. T. F. TO CALICO MILLS
(AHMEDABAD)

Width of the Line : 15 Metres.

State: Gujarat	District:—Ahmedabad.	Taluka:—Deshcroai		
Name of Village	Block Survey. No.	Hectare.	Are.	P.Arc.
KAMOD	28/P 0	85	70	
	Road. . . . 0	1	50	
	28/P 0	72	60	
	57. . . . 0	49	50	
	115. . . . 0	66	00	
	106. . . . 0	22	75	
	109. . . . 0	72	00	
	102. . . . 0	00	30	
	107. . . . 0	16	05	
	108. . . . 0	04	80	
	Cart track Simadano 0	00	45	

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.(D).]

S.O. 875.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from Nawagam CTF to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING OF GAS PIPELINE FROM NAWAGAM C.T.F. TO CALICO MILLS
(AHMEDABAD)

Width of the Line 5 Meters

State : Gujarat	District : Ahmedabad	Taluka : Dashcroai		
Name of Village	Survey No.	Hactare	Are.	P. Arc.
VASAI	686 0	4	65	
	687/PART 0	1	15	
	687/PART 0	1	30	
	687/PART 0	1	55	
	687/PART 0	1	85	
	687/PART 0	1	60	
	687/PART 0	0	75	
	687/PART 0	3	70	

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.(E).]

S.O. 876.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Nawagam CTF to Callico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING OF GAS PIPELINE FROM NAVAGAM C.T.F. TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of the line : 15 Meters

State : Gujarat	District : Ahmedabad	Taluka : City		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P.Arc.
SHAHWADI	38	0	37	95
	201.	0	12	90
	195.	0	1	90
	230.	0	10	10
	199.	0	5	50
	248.	0	8	30
	CART TRACK	0	0	45
	223.	0	16	44
	224.	0	3	71
	265.	0	6	90
	271.	0	0	21
	267.	0	2	73
	269.	0	3	12
	268.	0	14	40
	277.	0	2	66
	255.	0	0	42
	278.	0	12	15
	279.	0	0	21
	253.	0	4	95
	252.	0	10	50
	251.	0	7	35
	250.	0	9	15
	311.	0	0	21
	312.	0	9	75
	313.	0	4	05
	314.	0	13	50

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.(F).]

S.O. 877.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Nawagam CTF to Callico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING OF GAS PIPE LINE FROM NAVAGAM CTF TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of the Line : 5 Meters

State : Gujarat District : Ahmedabad Taluka : Dashroai

Name of Village	Block Survey No.	Hectare	Arc.		P. Arc.	
			1	2		
				3	4	5
NAZ					Naz	
	431	0		5	70	
	433	0		0	75	
	434	0		5	40	
	497	0		3	85	
	496	0		3	50	
	502	0		2	85	
	503	0		2	50	
	501	0		0	06	
	505/PART	0		0	06	
	506	0		2	80	
	507	0		0	21	
	505/PART	0		2	70	
	508	0		2	85	
	509	0		2	80	
	578/PART	0		2	65	
	578/PART	0		1	30	
	583	0		4	65	
	580	0		2	50	
	579	0		4	55	
	632	0		14	45	
	635	0		3	10	
	637	0		1	00	
	654	0		2	30	
	645/PART	0		2	05	
	645/PART	0		0	60	
	644	0		1	05	
	643/PART	0		2	00	
	643/PART	0		2	60	
	704/PART	0		3	20	
	704/PART	0		2	90	
	704/PART	0		2	15	
	704/PART	0		0	60	
	704/PART	0		5	45	
	704/PART	0		0	21	
	704/PART	0		1	15	
	CART TRACK	0		0	55	
	12	0		0	65	
	13	0		3	75	
	14/PART	0		7	75	
	14/PART	0		0	70	
	14/PART	0		1	60	

S.O. 878.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Nawagam CTF to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intension to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makaroura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING OF GAS PIPELINE FROM NAVAGAM C.T.F. TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of the line : 15 Meters

State : Gujarat

District : Ahmedabad

Taluka : City

Name of Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc.	P. Are.
Shaijpur Gopalpur	202	0	37	50
	201	0	6	15
	200/2	0	13	50
	200/1	0	4	50
	199	0	14	70
	191	0	9	15
	V.P. Road	0	1	50
	188 PART	0	18	75
	188 PART	0	1	20
	192	0	8	25
	193	0	29	10
	267	0	1	50
	270	0	3	00
	ROAD	0	7	80
	271/PART	0	5	10
	271/PART	0	1	10
	2	0	2	40
	6	0	27	75
	77	0	13	35
	78	0	5	07
	CART TRACK	0	3	30
	90/PART	0	6	30
	90/PART	0	7	50
	92	0	18	00
	93	0	13	05
	103	0	15	60
	104	0	4	50
	105	0	14	55
	110	0	11	25
	116	0	4	65
	109	0	0	12
	117	0	19	50
	118	0	3	00
	119	0	16	50

S.O. 879.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Navagam CTF to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING OF GAS PIPELINE FROM NAVAGAM CTF TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of the line : 5 Meters

State : Gujarat

District : Kalpa

Taluka : Matar

Name of Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.
Kathawada	Road (Navagam-Bareja)	0	1	15
	461	0	0	25
	462	0	0	50
	463/PART	0	2	30
	463/PART	0	2	90
	463/PART	0	2	15

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.(I).]

S.O. 880.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from **Navagam CTF to Calico Mills at Ahmedabad**, in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the Land described in the schedule annexed thereto.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, at Western Region, Shed No. 27, Makarpura Road, Near Central Workshop, Baroda-4, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipelines (Oil and Natural Gas Commission), Baroda. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

LAYING GAS PIPELINE FROM NAVAGAM C.T.F. TO CALICO MILLS (AHMEDABAD)

Width of the line : 15 Meters

State : Gujarat

District : Ahmedabad

Taluka : City

Name of Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are.	P. Are.
Pipla	154	0	51	05
	158	0	2	30
	151	0	4	50
	152	0	18	00
	138	0	24	00
	136	0	9	60
	135	0	14	85
	125	0	20	40
	114	0	51	00
	119	0	24	00

[No. 29(7)/68-IOC/Lab. & Legis.(J.)]

M. V. S. PRASADA RAU, Under Secy.

(Department of Mines & Metals)

New Delhi, the 27th February 1970

S.O. 881.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 (12 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints the Chief Mining Engineer, Coal Board, as a member of the Coal Board with immediate effect and directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Department of Mines and Metals) No. S.O. 3435, dated the 21st September, 1967, namely:—

In the said notification, after item 6 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be added, namely:—

"7. The Chief Mining Engineer, Coal Board, Calcutta. Member".

[No. C4-5(2)/70.1]

V. K. HARURAY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

(Central Licensing Area)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1969

S.O. 882.—Licence Nos. :

1. P/D/8538325 dated 21st August 1969 for Rs. 89,500 and

2. P/D/8538326 dated 21st August 1969 for Rs. 2,10,500 for the import of C.R.C.A. Sheets:

were issued to M/s. Bharat Steel & Engg. Co., Banta Singh Building, Narinjanpur, Saharanpur Road, Dehradun, by the Asstt. Iron & Steel Controller, Faridabad, subject to one of the conditions that all items of goods imported under them would be used only in the licence holder's factory and that no portion thereof would be sold to any other party or utilized or permitted to be used in any other manner

and the licensee would maintain a proper account of consumption and utilisation of the goods imported against these licences.

2. Thereafter a show cause notice No. B-40/69ENF/CLA/8244 dated 6th December 1969 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said licences in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that the licences had been obtained by misrepresentation and fraud, in terms of Clause 9, sub-clause (a) of Imports (Control) Order, 1955, as amended.

3. The said show cause notice has been received back undelivered with the remarks "Left—Out of Station etc." which shows that the said firm has now gone out of existence.

4. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licences in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9, sub-clause (a) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, as amended hereby cancel the licences Nos. (1)P/D/8538325 dated 21st August 1969 for Rs. 89,500 and (2) P/D/8538326 dated 21st August 1969 for Rs. 2,10,500 for the import of C.R.C.A. Sheets, issued in favour of M/s. Bharat Steel & Engg. Co., Banta Singh Building, Narinjanpur, Saharanpur Road, Dehradun.

[No. B-40/69/ENF/CLA/8959.]

RAM MURTI SHARMA,
Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)
ORDER

Calcutta, the 16th January 1970

SUBJECT.—Duplicate Customs Copy of licence No. P/E/ZECCFFB/C/XX/28/C/27-28, dated 11th July, 1968.

S.O. 883.—M/s. Kajaria Sons Private Limited, 32, Armenian Street, Calcutta-1 were granted import licence No. P/E/0144998/C, dated 11th July, 1968 for Rs. 1000. They have now applied for issue of a Duplicate Customs Copy of the said licence on the ground that the original has been lost. It is further stated that the original Customs Copy of the licence was neither registered with the Customs House, Calcutta nor utilised.

In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original Customs Copy of licence No. P/E/0144998/C, dated 11th July, 1968 has been lost and direct that a duplicate Customs Copy of the licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Copy of the licence is cancelled.

[No. F. 93-94(J)-V/20/AM'69/E.I.I.]

M. S. PURI,
Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)
ORDERS

New Delhi, the 21st January 1970

S.O. 884.—M/s. R. Sen and Co., Metal Division, Calcutta, were granted Import Licence No. P/D/2164097/S/AN/27/H/23-34/EMI, dated 25th June, 1968 for the import of Tungsten Ore valued at Rs. 35,41,050 from U.S. Stockpile under U.S. Aid. The licence was valid upto 31st March, 1969 and was subsequently revaluated upto 30th June, 1969. They have requested for the issue of a duplicate copy of the licence for customs purposes on the ground that the original licence has been lost. The party have stated that the licence was not registered with any customs authority and the same has not been utilised at all.

In support of their contention, the applicant has furnished necessary affidavit as required under the Rules. The undersigned is satisfied that the original customs copy of the licence No. P/D/2164097, dated 25th June, 1968, has been lost.

directs that a duplicate copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original customs copy is hereby cancelled.

The duplicate customs copy is being issued separately.

[No. I&SC/156-A/U.S.Aid/66-67/RMI.]

New Delhi, the 12th February 1970

S.O. 885.—M/s. Associated Bearing Co. Ltd.; Bombay-2, were granted licence No. P/RM/2161636, dated 12th January 1968 for import of Chrome Steel Tubes etc. valued at Rs. 5,57,217. They have requested for the issue of duplicate copy of the licence on the ground that the original Exchange Control purposes copy of the above licence has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence was lost after utilising Rs. 5,50,332. The licence has been registered with Collector of Customs, Bombay.

2. In support of their contention the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Exchange Control Purposes copy of the licence No. P/RM/2161636, dated 12th January, 1968 has been lost and directs that a duplicate Exchange Control purposes copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original Exchange Control purposes copy is cancelled. A duplicate copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[No. BB/43/67-68/R.M.VI.]

G. S. SHARMA,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi the 24th February 1970

S.O. 886.—Dr. N. S. Sisodia was granted Custom Clearance Permit No. P|J|2361274/N/MP/34/H/29-30 dated 12th January, 1970 for Rs. 26,000/- for import of Cheverlet Impala Car, Dr. N. S. Sisodia has applied for a duplicate of the Custom Clearance Permit as the original has been misplaced. It is further stated that the original C.C.P. was not registered with any Custom House and not utilised.

In support of this contention Shri Sisodia has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original Custom Clearance Permit has been misplaced and direct that a duplicate custom clearance permit should be issued to him. This original Custom Clearance Permit may be treated as cancelled.

[No. F. 2(B-585)/68-69/BLS/4804.]

P. C. NANDA, Dy. C.C.I. & E.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1970

S.O. 887.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kendra Colliery of Messrs Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited, Post Office Pandaveshwar, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th February, 1970,

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE NO. 94 OF 1969

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Kendra Colliery of Messrs Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri B. N. Banerjee—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Sri P. C. Dixit, Administrative Officer.

On behalf of Workmen.—Sri Dipak Kumar Ghosh, Adviser to the Union.

STATE: West Bengal

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/44/69-LR.II, dated October 23, 1969, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kendra Colliery of Messrs Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely:—

“Whether the management of Kendra Colliery belonging to Jaipuria Samla Collieries Limited, Post Office Pandaveshwar, District Burdwan, was justified in terminating the lien of Shri Santoki Nunia, Fitter on permanent appointment and placing his name in the badli list with effect from 22nd July, 1968. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

2. In this Reference, the workmen behaved in a strange fashion. In spite of notice served upon their trade union, which had espoused their cause, namely, the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, they did not file any written statement. The peremptory date of hearing was fixed in the presence of the Vice-President of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, when no objection was raised to the fixation of February 9, 1970 as the peremptory date of hearing. The workmen, however, ignored the direction to file their documents before the date of hearing. On February 8, 1970, Sri Robin Chatterjee, the Vice-President of the trade union, who was appearing in another case, suddenly moved an application asking for adjournment of this reference on the ground:

“That the above matter is in respect of a dispute relating to one workman of the colliery, Sri Santoki Nunia. The concerned workman is lying sick and is not in a position to come to Calcutta to appear at the hearing of the case.”

Regard being had to the conduct exhibited by the workmen throughout, I did not feel *prima facie* satisfaction with the averments in the application. I, therefore, directed that the application be put up on the date of hearing for orders. On the date of hearing, however, Mr. Robin Chatterjee did not appear to move the application. One Mr. Dipak Kumar Ghosh appeared, who pressed for an adjournment. When I asked him what was the nature of illness of the concerned workman, he plainly confessed his ignorance. In these circumstances, I rejected the application.

3. Mr. Ghosh next tried to clamp a written statement after the case had been called out for hearing. The management objected to the reception of the written statement at that late stage. In my opinion, the objection of the management was justified because they would have little time to go through the written statement and to prepare the answer. There was also no explanation for the unconscionably late filing of the written statement. I therefore did not accept the written statement.

4. The management filed a written statement. Paragraphs 7 to 11 of the said written statement contain the material allegations. I set out the aforesaid paragraphs *in extenso*:

“7. That Sri Nunia applied for and was granted leave for 10 days from 6th June 1968 to 17th June 1968 for the reason ‘urgent work’.

8. That Sri Nunia did not join duties on the due date nor did he send any application requesting extension of leave.
9. That consequently by letter dated 22nd July 1968 he was informed by the Manager that in view of his unauthorised overstay he had lost lien on his appointment and that his name was being kept in "Badli" list in accordance with the provisions contained in the Standing Orders. This letter was sent to his Colliery address, Village address and Pandaveshwar address.
10. That Sri Nunia came to report for duties on 30th July 1968 stating that he was arrested by the Police in connection with a dacoity within another P.S.
11. That Sri Nunia advanced a number of false and mischievous allegations and consequently the Management was placed in no position to reconsider his case, as the Manager was not at all satisfied with his explanation for his overstay and he was informed accordingly by letters dated 10th August 1968 and 21st September 1968."

In paragraph 12 of the written statement it was prayed that the workman be directed to produce papers relating to his detention in custody. That prayer, however, is now of irrelevant consideration because the order sheet of the Magistrate's Court relating to the detention of the concerned workman has been made an exhibit on the record, namely Exhibit 6.

5. The relevant Standing order on which the transfer of the workman from the permanent cadre to the *badli* list was made is clause 10(f) of the Standing Orders, which is couched in the following language:

"(f) If a workman remains absent beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extended, he shall lose lien on his appointment unless he—
 (a) returns within ten days of expiry of his leave, and
 (b) explains to the satisfaction of the manager his inability to return on the expiry of his leave.

In case, the workman loses his lien on the appointment he shall be entitled to be kept on the "Badli list".

6. The management examined only one witness of the name of R. Ramachandran, the Group Labour Officer. He was in favour of strict interpretation of the clause 10(f) of the Standing Orders and in answers to questions put by the Tribunal made the following replies:

"Question—Does clause 10(f) of the Standing orders apply when a workman is disabled from rejoining for reasons beyond his control?

Answer—Yes.

Question—Why.

Answer—The provision is such that in cases of physical disabilities also, unless the workman writes for extension of leave, he must fall within the mischief of clause 10(f) and there is no help for him."

He proved certain documents and admitted that the concerned workman was given no chance to explain his misconduct in writing but his case was reconsidered on verbal representation made by him.

7. This is in substance the pleading and the oral evidence that I have to bear in mind.

8. The order by which the workman was put to the *badli* list is Ext. 4 and the relevant portion reads as follows:—

"You were granted leave for 10 days with effect from 6th June 1968 to 17th June 1968 for the reasons 'urgent work'. You were to join your duties on 18th June 1968. But neither you have reported for duties nor you have sent any information as to why you could not join duties. As this is unauthorised absence, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Standing Orders you have lost lien on your employment and your name has been kept in Badli list, which please note."

The letter by which the prayer for reconsideration of the order of transference to the *badli* list was rejected is Ext. 5, and the relevant portion from that exhibit is quoted below:

"When you came to report for duties on 30th July 1968 you were asked by the undersigned as to why you could not join duties on due date and

also why you could not communicate with the undersigned. To this you replied that you were arrested by the Police in a dacoity case. On further questioning you stated that you had gone to Dakhinkhanda or somewhere on the date of dacoity but that you did not take part in the dacoity.

Your allegations are absolutely malafide and false as you have constructed a house at Pandaveshwar, making it your permanent residence. The arrest had taken place while you were at Pandaveshwar and we are absolutely not in the know of your arrest and subsequent detention in jail. All your allegations are so serious and false that we are left with no alternative but to reject your prayer for reconsideration of your case."

9. Mr. P. C. Dixit, who appeared for the management, relied on a decision of the Supreme Court in *National Engineering Industries Ltd v Hanuman*, (1967) 11 LLJ 883, in which Wanchoo, C. J., in delivering the judgment of the court observed that when the Standing Orders provided that a workman would lose his lien on his appointment in case he did not join his duty within 8 days of expiry of his leave, it obviously meant that his service stood automatically terminated on the happening of the contingency. His Lordships further observed that it was not understandable how a workman, who lost his lien on appointment would continue in his service thereafter. Basing his argument on the above observations of the Supreme Court, Mr. Dixit argued that I should place the same interpretation on clause 10(i) of the Standing Orders in as much as the workman had failed to return within 10 days of the expiry of his leave and also failed to explain to the satisfaction of the manager, his inability to return on expiry of his leave. He was, he submitted, bound to lose his lien on his appointment and he must be placed on the *badli* list. I am unable to accept this argument.

10. The dynamic social field like that covered by the industrial laws can ill be confined to *strictum Jus* because it is partly law, partly sociology and partly economics and politics. Formal law, in this field, cannot be purposefully and rationally considered unless it is evaluated in terms of social, economic and political context. In the instant case, I am of the opinion that clause 10(t) of the Standing Order deals with wilful or negligent absence from duty. No labour law should be so construed as to encourage idlers and malingerers amongst workmen. But where a workman is prevented from returning from his leave, due to circumstances beyond his control, say by disruption of communication or thoughtless arrest by Police, he does not fall within the mischief of clause 10(t). The workman explained that he was arrested by the police, for alleged complicity in a dacoity, and therefore could not return. Now, mere arrest by the police is not conviction and does not prove moral turpitude. It is also not unknown that the Police may arrest on suspicion. It appears from the Police Report to the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Durgapore (Part of Ex. 6) that against the concerned workman there was, at that stage, not much of evidence of his complicity in the dacoity. It appears from the written statement of the management that the workman was on leave from June 6, 1968 to June 17, 1968. It further appears from Ext. 6, the order sheet of the Magistrate's records, that the concerned workman along with several others, was produced before the Magistrate on June 7, 1968 and his bail order was passed only on July 23, 1968. Further, according to the written statement filed by the management, he reported for duty on July 30, 1968. The management now knows the circumstances under which he was prevented from rejoining his duties. This cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be linked to absence from duty wilfully or negligently. The concerned workman was prevented from rejoining his duties because the Police prevented him from rejoining his duties and because he was kept in *custodia legis*. This may be a piece of misfortune for him for all ought I see. In the present circumstances, to apply Rule 10(t) on the workman with all its strictness may not be right. Moreover, the workman was penalised without an opportunity to show cause and without regard to the rules of Natural justice. This must not be encouraged. In making the above observation I find support from a judgment of the Supreme Court in *Calcutta Dock Labour Board vs. Jaffar Iman* (1965) 2 LLJ 112 (per Gajendragadkar, J, as he then was).

11. Before I leave the point, I have to say a few words about Supreme Court's decision referred to by Mr. Dixit. In the case before the Supreme Court, namely, in *National Engineering Industries' case (supra)*, their Lordships did not decide that there must not be any exception to a rule like clause 10(t) of the Standing Orders. In the case before the Supreme Court, their Lordships did not accept the finding of the Labour Court that the workman continued to be ill during the material period of time and therefore were pleased to apply the Standing orders.

But where there is unempeachable evidence that the workman was prevented by circumstance beyond his control to apply a clause like clause 10(f) of the Standing Order in all strictness and without any exception may not be doing social justice.

12. In the view that I take, I hold that the management of Kendra Colliery was not justified in terminating the lien of Sri Santoki Nunia Fitter on permanent appointment and placing his name in the badli list with effect from 22nd July, 1968. There is no evidence that the workman was throughout unemployed since the time that he was put in the badli list. I do not therefore allow any back wages for him but merely direct that he be placed back in the position of a Fitter in the permanent cadre.

This is my award.

Dated, February 12, 1970.

(Sd.) B. N. BANERJEE,
Presiding Officer.
[No. 6/44/69-LR.II.]

S.O. 888.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ningha Colliery of Messrs Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited, Post Office Kalipahari, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th February, 1970.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE NO. 82 OF 1969

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Ningha Colliery of Messrs Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited.

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT:

Shri B. N. Banerjee—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Sri D. Basu Thakur, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Sri A. K. Lall Gupta, Advocate.

STATE: West Bengal

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/61/69-LRII, dated September 24, 1969, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following industrial dispute between employers in relation to the management of Ningha Colliery of Messrs Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely:

“Keeping in view the duties performed by Sarvashri Ambika Saw and Satan Dusad, Tub Repairing Mazdoors employed at Ningha Colliery of Messrs Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Limited, Post Office Kalipahari, District Burdwan, whether the demand of these workmen for designating them as hammerman and placing them in the appropriate category according to the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry is justified? If so, from what date, are they entitled to this relief?”

2. The case of the workmen was espoused by Ningha Colliery Mazdoor Union.

3. Both the parties filed their respective written statement. The management also filed a rejoinder. On January 12, 1970, the management was represented before me by Mr. D. Basu Thakur, Advocate and the trade union was represented by its General Secretary Mr. Sunil Mazumdar. Both Mr. Basu Thakur and Mr. Mazumdar assured me that they were trying for a compromise and there was every chance of the dispute being compromised. They wanted a little time to

effect the compromise. I believed in what they stated before me and therefore fixed the peremptory date of hearing a month later, expecting that in the meantime the parties would be able to effect the compromise.

4. To-day when the case was called on for hearing no compromise petition was filed. But the position was easily retrieved when Mr. Basu Thakur for the management and Mr. A. K. Lall Gupta for the trade union stood up and filed a joint petition for the disposal of the reference in the following manner:

"2. That the parties have come to an amicable settlement that:

(a) without creating precedence the company will give two increments, i.e., 24 paise to each of the two Tub Repairing Mazdoors named in the Schedule to the Order of Reference on and from 1st March 1970, in the present grade.

3. That these two increments are given by the company only to maintain industrial peace."

Since the parties are no longer in a mood to fight out their respective case and prayed for disposal of the reference in the manner stated above, I order accordingly.

5. Let the reference be disposed of in the manner prayed by the parties and let the joint petition form part of this award. I dispose of the reference in this manner because I am unable to record a compromise for the reason that the compromise petition is not signed in the manner prescribed Part VIII Rule 58 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957.

This is my award.

Dated, February 12, 1970.

(Sd.) B. N. BANERJEE,
Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE No. 82 of 1969

Employers in relation to the management of Ningha Colliery of Messrs Lodna Colliery Co. (1920) Ltd

AND

Their workmen represented by Ningha Colliery Mazdoor Union.

The humble petition of the Company and the Union most respectfully.

SHEWETH

1. That the above case is fixed for hearing to-day.

2. That the parties have come to an amicable settlement that:

(a) without creating precedence the company will give two increments, i.e., 24 paise to each of the two Tub Repairing Mazdoors named in the Schedule to the Order of Reference on and from 1st March 1970, in the present grade.

3. That these two increments are given by the company only to maintain industrial peace.

It is therefore submitted that an award may kindly be given in term of the above settlement.

February 12, 1970.

(Sd.) ARUN KUMAR LAL GUPTA.
Advocate for the Union.

(Sd.) D. BASU THAKUR,
Advocate for the Employers.

[No. 6/61/69-LR.JJ.]

S.O. 889.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of Shri T. C. Shrivastava, Arbitrator, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Keymore and Bamangaon Limestone Mines of Associated Cement Companies Limited, Keymore and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th February, 1970.

BEFORE SHRI T. C. SHRIVASTAVA

(Retired Judge M.P. High Court)

Arbitrator Appointed under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Messrs Keymore and Bamangaon Limestone Mines

Versus

Their Four Workmen Represented

By

Keymore Quarry Karamchari Sangh

AWARD

Associated Cement Company Ltd. Keymore has quarries worked by its department called Keymore and Bamangaon Limestone mines. The four workers Sarvashri Ramashankar, Mohd. Rauf, Emmanuel and Barmapradhan (hereinafter referred to as the "employees") were employed in the quarry department of the Associated Cement Company (hereinafter referred to as the "management"). All the four workers are members of the Keymore Quarry Karamchari Sangh. They are also office bearers in the Sangh.

2. The Wage Board set up by the Central Government made certain recommendations about the wage structure of the workers in the cement industry and the captive mines. This report was accepted by the Central Government. The grievance of the workers was that the management did not implement the recommendations. Accordingly, they went on strike at midnight on the 20th/21st September, 1968. The strike continued for 24 hours.

3. In respect of certain incidents which happened on that night, the following charges were framed against the four employees, viz.:

1. That they went on strike on 20th September 1968 without giving 14 days previous notice;
2. That they incited and instigated quarry workers to go on strike on 20th September 1968.
3. That they gheraoed the quarry manager and other supervisory staff on the quarry premises from 00.00 hrs. to 1.00 A.M. on 20th September 1968 and further they also incited the workers to gherao the said staff; and
4. That they forcibly and unauthorisedly occupied the area near the quarry canteen from about 4.00 P.M. of 19th September 1968 to about 1.00 A.M. on 21st September 1968 and installed public speaking equipment which was utilised in inciting workers.

Shri Emmanuel and Shri Rauf were further charged with threatening the gheraoed staff with dire consequences, if they moved out. Mohd. Rauf was charged in addition for having restrained the Agent of the Quarries from entering the quarry premises.

4. A departmental enquiry was held against the four workers. The workers withdrew from the enquiry on 24th October 1968 and it continued ex parte. The Enquiry Officer found the first three charges fully and the fourth charge partly proved. The additional charges against Emmanuel and Mohd. Rauf were also found proved. The enquiry report was forwarded to the General Manager who has ordered the dismissal of all the four workers.

5. An industrial dispute, having thus arisen between the parties, they agreed to refer it to me as an arbitrator under section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The specific matter in dispute between the parties has been thus stated in the Arbitration Agreement,

"Whether the dismissal of Messrs Ramashankar Fitter, Barmapradhan Welder, Emmanuel QHE, operator and Mohd. Rauf QHE Operator from the Company's service with effect from 1st January, 1969 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

Originally, the time for giving the award was fixed as six months but by agreement, the parties extended it up to 31st March, 1970.

6. In their statement the employees admit that they went on strike on 20th September 1968 as alleged but state that the strike was not illegal. The charges

are false and they have been victimised as they are officers of the Union. They assert that the domestic enquiry was unfair and against principles of natural justice on account of several irregularities. They request the arbitrator to decide the whole matter afresh.

7. The management, on the other hand, states that the charges are all true and have been fully proved. They state that the domestic enquiry was fair and was properly held. The employees withdrew from it for unjustifiable reasons. They urge that according to the Industrial Law, the arbitrator cannot consider the merits of the charges unless he records a finding that the enquiry is vitiated and that the finding of the Enquiry Officer is perverse or baseless.

8. On 15th August 1969, Shri Nanavati for the management had submitted that the employees must first establish that the proceedings in domestic enquiry are vitiated, for any reason and then alone, they would be entitled to have an adjudication on the merits of the dispute. Shri Gupta for the workers had then contended that the jurisdiction of an arbitrator is different from that of an industrial Tribunal and he can go into the merits of the charges without deciding whether the domestic enquiry suffers from any infirmities or not. It appeared to me then that the point is arguable and so I had directed that evidence on all points be adduced by the parties and all the contentions would be decided at the end. Accordingly, the parties have adduced evidence about the validity or otherwise of the enquiry proceedings and also about the merits of the charges.

9. On the question whether an arbitrator under section 10A is subject to the writ jurisdiction of the High Court, different views prevailed earlier. Thus following the earlier views of the Punjab and Keral High Court, the Madras High Court held in Anglo-American D.T. Company Vs. its workmen (1963-II-LLJ 752) that there is no jurisdiction in the High Court to interfere with the decision of an arbitrator either under Article 226 or 227. Later, the Punjab and Keral High Courts took a different view and the Madras High Court also reconsidered its views and held in Coimbatore Salem Transport (1967-II-LLJ 120) that writ petitions against such awards were tenable. The modification in the view was the result of certain observations of the Supreme Court in Hind Cycles Case (1962-II-LLJ 760). So far as this state is concerned, the point has been finally decided by a Division Bench of the M.P. High Court in Nowrozabad Collieries Case (1969 MPLJ 611). Their Lordships of the Division Bench have held that a writ of certiorari can issue against the decision of an arbitrator under section 10A. The point is thus no longer in doubt. The decision of an arbitrator can be corrected by the High Court on well known principles such as where he acts without jurisdiction, or in excess of jurisdiction or where there is an error apparent on the face of the award or there is violation of the principles of natural justice.

10. So far as the Industrial courts are concerned their jurisdiction to interfere with the decisions in domestic enquiries has been well settled by the Supreme Court in several cases. In Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (1958-I-LLJ 260), which is the classic decision on the point, it has been laid down that the Industrial Tribunal can interfere only (i) when there is want of good faith or (ii) when there is victimization or unfair labour practice or (iii) when the management has been guilty of a basic error or violation of principles of natural justice or (iv) when on the materials on record the finding is completely baseless or perverse. In Ritz Theatre (1962-II-LLJ 498) and in Kharda & Co. (1963-II-LLJ 452) it has been clearly stated that the jurisdiction of the court on merits arises only when the domestic enquiry is held unfair.

11. It has been noticed that a greater part of the Industrial Law has developed from the judgement of the Supreme Court which have the force of law just like any other law. That being the position, it must be held that jurisdiction to enter into the merits of the charges arises only when there are infirmities in the domestic enquiry and not otherwise. If the arbitrator disregards this principle and proceeds to consider the merits of the charges without first deciding whether the domestic enquiry is vitiated, there will obviously be an error of law apparent on the face of the record liable to be corrected under Article 226. Shri Gupta for the employees does not dispute this position, but contends that the arbitrator has a wider jurisdiction and is not bound by the law applying to Industrial Courts. He relies upon the observation in the Madras case (1963-II-LLJ 762) supra. It seems to me that it is open to the parties to widen the jurisdiction of the arbitrator by an express agreement. They can stipulate that irrespective of the defects in the domestic enquiry, the merits of the charges be decided by the arbitrator. I may, in this connection refer to the decision in Nella Cotwara Mills (1967-II-LLJ 240) where the learned single Judge, after holding that the award was open to writ jurisdiction, refused to interfere with the award. The Court observed that "Before the arbitrator, the issue was related to the

dismissal of those workmen on the material placed before the domestic enquiry." It appears that the parties there had specifically sought a review of the finding in the domestic enquiry on the material which was already on record.

12. I do not see from the reference before me that there is any special stipulation between the parties to widen the jurisdiction of the arbitrator. The words "legal and justified" occurring in the reference have their ordinary meaning. For giving special jurisdiction to the arbitrator, express words to that effect would be necessary.

13. I hold that unless the domestic enquiry is found to be unfair or invalid, there can be no interference with the order.

14. Shri Gupta arguing the case for the employees has given several reasons why the enquiry should be held to be unfair and against principles of natural justice. I shall now discuss his contentions seriatim.

15. The appointment of Shri H. S. Mathur as Enquiry Officer is challenged firstly on the ground that it was not made in fact and secondly the Agent who is said to have made it had no authority to do so. On behalf of the management, it is submitted that the appointment was made by an endorsement on the copy of the charges sent to Shri Mathur. This endorsement does not find place in the copies sent to the employees although the place of enquiry is mentioned. The employees have filed copies of some chargesheets in the case of other workers in which the name of Enquiry Officer was mentioned. Shri Adrianwala Agent has said that he had made the appointment.

16. No particular formality is needed for making the appointment of an Enquiry Officer. It can be oral. Shri Mathur actually conducted the enquiry and he would not do so unless appointed. I accept the statement of the Agent that he had appointed Shri Mathur as the Enquiry Officer.

17. As regards the question whether the Agent had authority to appoint E.O., Shri Gupta relies upon the Standing Orders which are on record as part of Annexure 15. "Manager" is defined in sub-clause (c) of clause (2) as Company's Manager. According to Shri Gupta this definition applies only to the "General Manager". However, "Company" has been defined in sub-clause (b) to mean Associated Cement Company Ltd., Keymore, Keymore Cement Works. It is not disputed that Shri Adrianwala is the Manager of the Cement Company. He is, therefore, covered by the word 'Manager' in the Standing Orders. He had, therefore, authority to frame charges and appoint an Enquiry Officer.

17. The employees had raised several objections to enquiry but never challenged the fact of appointment of the E.O. or the power of Shri Adrianwala to appoint the E.O. Having acquiesced in the appointment, it is not open to them to raise the objection now. (1965-II-LLJ 583).

18. The second ground of attack against the enquiry is that the employees were not given copies of the complaint against them inspite of their request in letters dated 17th October 1968 (Ann. 13) and 23rd October 1968 (Ann. 14). It has been held in Tata Engineering Ltd. (19 FLR 150) that it is not obligatory on the part of the Company to disclose the preliminary reports and omission to do so does not violate principles of natural justice. Accordingly, it must be held that the refusal to give the reports early before evidence was recorded does not vitiate the proceedings. I find that the report was later produced but then the proceedings were continuing *ex parte* and the report could be validly tendered at that stage.

19. It is next urged that the employees should have been noticed to produce their defence witnesses at the proper stage. Shri Gupta concedes that normally this is not necessary if the enquiry is justifiably proceeding *ex parte*. However, he refers to the letter of E.O. dated 7th October 1968 (Ann. 7) relying on the sentence "At the appropriate stage of enquiry, you will be asked by the undersigned to produce witnesses in your defence." It will be noticed that first the employees had cited all quarry workers as their witnesses (Ann. 6) and later gave a list of 180 witnesses and asked the E.O. for arranging for their leave. The words relied upon in Ann. 7 were said in this context. The stage for production of defence witnesses comes only after the witnesses in support of the charges have been examined. I am unable to read that sentence as an assurance or undertaking that the witnesses would be called even if the enquiry is *ex parte*. Moreover the witnesses have to be produced by the parties themselves. The Enquiry Officer has no power to compel their attendance. In Tata Locomotive case (19 FLR 150) the decision goes to the length of laying down that such witnesses, even if they are servants of the Company, cannot be called and must be produced by the workmen. I hold that the EO was not under an obligation

to give notice for production of defence witnesscs when the employees allowed the proceedings to go ex parte.

20. It is then said that withdrawal from the proceedings on 24th October 1968 was only for that date and the E.O. should have given the workers notice of every hearing. It is recorded in the proceedings of that date that "the four workers went away saying that they did not wish to take part in the departmental enquiry (is janch me hazir nahin rehna chahte). That record contains signatures of the workers at two places. The first signature is in token of their presence; the second was taken when they left. The workers said that the second signature was taken when words upto 'Bavan ho' were there. This is however belied by Emmanuel (WE 1) who admits that the second signature was made after the words "Mouzud hona jaruri nahin" had been written. That clearly means that they did not wish to attend the enquiry at all. I hold that fresh notice of every date was not necessary. Further they deliberately left the proceedings as E.O. had not called the Agent as the first witness. The order in which the management should examine their witnesses is a matter of their choice and the workers could not have insisted that any witness be examined first.

21. It is submitted that their request for permitting the Union President to be present in the proceedings was unreasonably turned down. It is settled law that an employee has no right to be represented by a lawyer or an outsider or a representative of the Union. (Brook Bond Ltd. 1961-II-LLJ 417) and (Tata Locomotive 1960-II-LLJ-228). The proceedings are not vitiated if the E.O. did not permit the President of the Union to be present.

22. The agent had submitted the proceedings to the General Manager who passed the order of dismissal. His right to do so is not challenged but it is submitted on the strength of S.O. 17 that he should have given notice to the workers. The relevant part of the S.O. is as under:—

"All orders of suspension and fine shall be in writing setting out the misconduct for which the punishment is awarded

All dismissal orders shall be passed by the Manager or Acting Manager who shall do so, after giving an opportunity to offer explanation. Due consideration to the gravity of the misconduct and the previous record of the worker shall be given in awarding the maximum punishment."

Employees place reliance on the words underlined by me.

23. Shri Nanavati for the management relies on the Hamdard case (1962-II-LLJ 792) where it is said that the Manager is not bound to hear the concerned workman again after he received the report from the E.O. This was said in the context of a claim that such a right flowing from "natural justice". The decision is of no assistance in a case where such a right is given by the Standing Orders.

24. It cannot be said that the opportunity mentioned in S.O. 17 is nothing but the opportunity to meet the charges in the domestic enquiry which was already allowed in this case. This is evident from the fact that no such words find place in the earlier sentence. The lighter punishments mentioned there cannot also be inflicted without an enquiry according to principles of natural justice and if such an enquiry is implicit in that clause surely it would be so in the latter clause. Specific mention of the procedure in the case of graver punishment must have a meaning and the words cannot be considered a surplusage. On a careful reading of the provisions as a whole, I have no doubt that the Standing Orders require that the authority inflicting the maximum punishment must give an opportunity for explanation at that stage. This has a definite purpose; for, the delinquent can then show that the finding of E.O. is bad or that his previous record is in his favour or that the punishment is too severe. There is thus good reason to include such a provision in the case of graver punishment.

25. Admittedly, neither the E.O. nor the General Manager gave such an opportunity. The express requirements of the Standing orders have not been thus satisfied and the enquiry is thus vitiated.

26. Shri Gupta also contended that the workers are being punished as the management does not like their activities as workers of the Union. The order in domestic enquiry should be set aside on the ground of victimisation. This question does not arise as the order in domestic enquiry is being set aside for another reason.

27. I shall now discuss the merits of the charges against the four workmen as appearing in the chargesheets served on them.

28. The first charge is that they went on strike on 20th September 1968 without giving fourteen days notice. So far as the fact of going on strike is concerned, the workers have admitted it. They have also admitted that they had given a notice on 13th September 1968. The notice of strike was thus given only seven days before the strike.

29. Clause 16 of the SO's states the acts which amount to misconduct. Sub-clause (ii) makes "striking work either singly or with other workers without giving 14 days previous notice" a misconduct. The workers, in the instant case, had gone on strike with only seven days previous notice. Their conduct is thus in contravention of the standing order and amounts to misconduct.

30. The defence of the workers is that they had acted according to the directions of their Federation. In reply, the management has stated that the Federation had withdrawn the strike. The Head office of the Company had informed them about the withdrawal and they had informed the President Union about this fact by sending letter Ex. M6 and also Ex. M.7. The President R. K. Sharma (EW 2) admits receipt of one of the letters but states that as he had no intimation from the Federation, he could not take notice of it. This point is not really material. Whether the strike was at the instance of the Federation or whether the Federation had withdrawn the strike does not affect the legality of the strike. If the strike is illegal, being in violation of the standing orders, it is no excuse for the workers to say that they violated the standing orders under orders of their Federation.

31. It was argued that the standing order itself is illegal as it is contrary to the provisions in section 22 and 24 of the ID Act 1947. It is true that section 24 states the circumstances under which a strike shall be illegal. However, it will be realised that that section defines illegal strike only for the purposes of the Act. All that is meant by section 24 is that wherever the expression "illegal strike" is used in the Act (as in section 24, 26 or 27) it shall be given that particular meaning. Standing orders derive their force from another Act called the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act (Item 9 of schedule). 'Misconduct' as defined in the standing orders can include strikes without notice of specified number of days. The standing orders do not go contrary to section 24 of the ID Act 1947 and would be valid.

32. It was argued that there could be no 'illegal strike' except under the circumstances mentioned in section 24 of the ID Act. The expression 'illegal strike' has not been used in the standing orders or the charges or the Arbitration agreement. All that we have to see is whether the workers committed an act amounting to misconduct as defined in S.Os.

33. We may here dispose of charge No. 4 conveniently. That charge relates to taking forcible possession of the area near the canteen and installing public equipment there. The departmental Enquiry Officer did not find sufficient evidence about forceful occupation and found this part of the charge not proved. However, he held that the loudspeaker was installed without permission and to that extent, the charge was proved. I need only refer to the statement of Sethraman (MW 5) on this point. He says—

"Gate meetings are usually held in front of the canteen building. It is usual to fix the loudspeaker on that building in most meetings. I have seen this during the last three years."

The statement of this witness clearly establishes that there was nothing unusual in fixing the loudspeaker on the building. Implied permission of the management may be presumed under the circumstances.

33. The other charges relate to the incidents which took place on the 19th and 20th of September 1968 and may be conveniently considered together. According to the management, there were meetings at 16.00 hrs. and 23.00 hrs. in which the four workers delivered speeches threatening those who worked during strike hours with serious consequences. Later, between midnight and 4.00 P.M., the supervisory staff was not allowed to move and the agent who wanted to come in at 4.00 A.M. was obstructed. The workers admit that they had addressed a meeting at 16.00 hrs. but they say that they only asked the strikers to be peaceful. They deny the remaining allegations.

34. The management has examined witnesses S. N. Tiwari (MW 2), B. P. Gautam (MW 3), Sethuraman (MW 5), G.S. Mathur (MW 6) and I. P. Tiwari (MW 7) to prove their case. The workers have examined themselves and six

other workers to say that there was no 'gherao', that the Agent was not obstructed and that speeches inciting violence were not delivered. They have also called one Sub-Inspector Ramkrishna (EW 11) to say that nothing happened between midnight and 5 A.M. and there was no meeting near about midnight. Each party attacks the witnesses of the other as interested and this criticism is justified to a large extent.

35. The witnesses examined by the management speak about the first meeting in general terms saying that all the four workers delivered inciting speeches. About the second meeting, some of them have given specifically what each worker said. The substance is that all of them asked the supervisors and others who were going to work during strike hours to come out and they threatened that there would be a gherao and none would be allowed to come out or go in during the strike. They hinted that if the conduct of supervisors incited any of the strikers to harm them, they would not be responsible. The harm that was likely to come to the persons working during strike was expressed by each speaker in a different way. Thus Ramashanker said that there was danger to their life. Mohd. Rauf said someone may raise his hand against them in the dark and their children may have to weep. Barmapradhan said that they would not be responsible if someone does anything to them, and that when they went to work, none saw them but everyone will see when they are each carried by four persons. Emmanuel said that their life was in danger and their children may have to weep.

36. The workers have denied the second set of speeches altogether. They have said that there was a loudspeaker in the first meeting. They deny the second meeting completely and say that the loudspeaker was removed after the first meeting. In their examination-in-chief, Rahim (EW 4), Ramsakha (EW 7), Ramashanker (EW 8), Barmapradhan (EW 9) and Mohd. Rauf (EW 10) had all stated that at about midnight, Emmanuel had spoken on the loudspeaker that the management could request Union authorities to allow essential workers to work if necessary. Mohd. Rauf had said on loudspeaker as he himself admitted in para 5 that the officers should do nothing which would cause breach of peace. However in cross-examination all these witnesses deny that there was any loudspeaker at the spot at all at that time. Obviously, they are not speaking the truth and in their enthusiasm to support the denial about the speeches at midnight, they deny the existence of the loudspeaker itself. That shows the extent to which they would go to support their case by stating what is patently untrue.

37. The statements of the witnesses for the management have also to be appreciated with due caution. Shri Gupta, appearing for the workers has drawn my attention to the report of Shri S. N. Tiwari Quarry Manager, which is Ex. IV Ann. 15. This report was made on 20th September 1969. Immediately after the incidents and is the first account, thereof by the Manager. He states in that report—

"Speeches by Union leaders Shri Emmanuel, Shri Rauf, Shri Ramashanker Chaube, Shri Barmapradhan and Shri Lincoln were made calling upon the workers to make the token strike a complete success. The speeches of Shri Rauf and Emmanuel were very inciting and provocative. Shri Emmanuel went to the extent of saying that if the officers did not pay heed to the timely warning, their respective wives and children would repent for the omission on the part of the officers concerned."

In Ex. M10 paragraph 12 of his report, the Agent tells his Head office on 21st September, 1968—

"The demonstrations continued the whole day with Sarvashri Rauf, Emmanuel, Barmapradhan and Ramashanker taking leading part. They especially Shri Rauf and Shri Emmanuel, made very fiery speeches throughout the night."

It is apparent from these report that the management did not have much to say against Ramashanker and Barmapradhan but that the speeches by Shri Rauf and Shri Emmanuel were particularly violent. This is further borne out by the fact that an additional charge was framed against these two 'for threatening the supervisory staff with dire consequences if they tried to move out'. No such charge was made against the other two. If they had said all that is attributed to them by the witnesses for management, such a charge would have followed. Although the witnesses for the management said about violent speeches by all the four workers, it is apparent that the management thought only the speeches by Shri Rauf and Emmanuel as serious enough for a departmental enquiry.

38. Strong reliance was placed by Shri Gupta on the statement of S.I. Ramkrishna (EW 11) who was stated to be an independent witness. He had

visited the place thrice that night. The second visit was at midnight. He does not recollect if there was a loudspeaker. The speeches were made just before the beginning of the strike at midnight and it is likely that he came a little later.

39. Considering the evidence of the witnesses on both sides, I hold that all the four speakers had spoken at the first meeting but there was nothing objectionable in their speeches at that time. A little before midnight, Mohd. Rauf and Emmanuel made speeches threatening violence to persons who remained working after the strike commenced. It has not been proved that the other two workers had delivered any such speeches.

40. The next question is whether there was a 'gherao'. According to the witnesses for the management, there were volunteers at the three gates of the enclosure preventing people from going out and coming in. The manager and his staff were confined in the office itself by some persons sitting in the verandah. The witnesses for the workers all admit that there were about 200 workers moving in the premises all the time and some were standing at the gates. They also admit that five or six of them had sat in the verandah of the office but they deny that anyone was prevented from moving out.

41. S. N. Tiwari (MW 2) states that about 20 persons, of whom he can only name on Budha, were in the verandah of his office and did not allow him to go out. He admits that others could not go out of the gates but could otherwise move in the compound. Sethuraman (MW 5) says that he wanted to go to the diesel shed but was not allowed to do so. G. S. Mathur (MW 6) states that they could move in the compound but were not allowed to go out. I. P. Tiwari (MW 6) does not state anything about gherao but only says that he was stopped when he wanted to go out to repair the lights at Bamangaon. Workers' witness Harishanker Electrician (MW 5) says that he was ordered by Mohd. Rauf to repair the lights in Bamangaon and went with Gomti Pd. and Madho Prasad. Appreciating the evidence adduced by both sides, I find that the strikers did not allow people to go in or go out of the premises, but I do not find it proved that any persons were confined in the office by them.

42. The witnesses for the management have said that the four workers were giving instructions to workers and were supervising the 'gherao'. The particular part played by any of them is not proved. It appears that like any other worker, they also took part in the 'gherao'. No special responsibility rests on them apart from other workers.

43. As regards the incident about stopping Shri Adrianwala agent at 4 A.M. when he came in, the management has examined the Agent as MW 4. He states that the strike in the factory was called off at 2.00 A.M. and after starting the work there, he started for going to the Quarry office at about 4 A.M. People stopped him at the gate. Mohd. Rauf came near him and said that as the strike in quarry was not called off, none could go out or come in. While he was talking to him, Shri Sharma President of the Union came in and expressed regret that he was stopped. Shri Sharma announced on the mike that there should be no gherao and the workers then left the gates. Shri Sharma has denied this. All the witnesses for the workers have admitted that the Agent had come and had some talk at the gate with Mohd. Rauf and later with Shri Sharma. They say that Mohd. Rauf had only protested against the agent preaching against the union. The Agent has referred to this incident in para 10 of his report dated 21st September 1968. I do not see any reason why the Agent would fabricate this story. I believe him and hold that Mohammad Rauf had stopped him from going inside the compound of the quarry office on the ground that there was a gherao and none could go in.

44. In the light of the above discussion, my findings are as follows:—

Charge 1, 2 and 3	.. Proved against all.
Charge No. 4	.. Not proved.
Charge No. 5	.. Proved against Mohd. Rauf and Emmanuel.
Charge No. 6	.. Proved against Mohd. Rauf.

45. According to the principles laid down in India Steam & Navigation Co. (AIR 1960 S.C. 219) the punishment for workers going on strike should be according to the part played by them. I find that all the four workers have fomented the strike; but the conduct of Mohd. Rauf and Emmanuel is graver inasmuch as they threatened violence to the staff not joining the strike. Mohd. Rauf had further committed another act of misconduct by restraining the Agent from going inside the premises.

46. In view of the conduct of Mohd. Rauf and Emmanuel the punishment of dismissal does not appear to be excessive. In the case of the other two, dismissal would be too harsh. Ends of justice would be met if they are restored to employment without back wages.

47. Accordingly, I give my award as follows:—

- (i) The dismissal of Mohd. Rauf and Emmanuel is upheld; and,
- (ii) The dismissal of Ramashankar and Barmapradhan is set aside. They shall be reinstated; but they shall not be entitled to any wages from the date of their dismissal to the date when this award becomes effective.

Bhopal,

9.2.1970.

(Sd.) T. C. SHRIVASTAVA,

Arbitrator.

[No. 36(15)/69-LR.IV.]

New Delhi, the 26th February 1970

S.O. 890.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kendra Colliery of Messrs Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited, Post Office Pandaveshwar, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th February, 1970.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE NO. 95 OF 1969

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Kendra Colliery of Messrs Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri B. N. Banerjee, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Sri R. Ramchandran, Group Labour Officer.

On behalf of Workmen—Sri R. Das Gupta, Adviser, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Raniganj.

STATE: West Bengal

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

This reference was taken up out of its turn, on a date other than the date fixed for the peremptory hearing thereof, at the request of the parties.

2. By Order No. 6/56/69-LRII, dated October 24, 1969, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kendra Colliery of Messrs Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely:—

"Whether the management of Kendra Colliery of Messrs Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Limited, Post Office Pandaveshwar, District Burdwan was justified in dismissing Sarvashri Sadanand Singh, Driller, Muneshwar Jha, Bailing Mazdoor, Ramdhani Gope, Under Ground Loader, Parameshwar Pasman, Underground Trammer with effect from the 21st November, 1968 and if not, to what relief they are entitled?"

3. I am not called upon to decide the dispute myself. The parties have themselves settled their dispute outside this Tribunal and in token thereof filed a petition of compromise before this Tribunal. The compromise petition is signed by

Mr. Robin Chatterjee, Vice-President of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, which espoused the cause of the workmen and by Mr. R. Ramchandran representing the employers. Since Mr. Ramchandran did not appear to be the properly authorised person under Part VIII Rule 5 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957, I had the compromise petition proved formally bcth by Mr. Ramchandran and by the workmen concerned. The four workmen received the several sums of money mentioned in the petition of compiomise in my presence.

4. Now, that there is no dispute between the parties under the terms, I record the terms and pass an award in terms thereof. Let the petition of compromise form part of this award.

Dated, February 16, 1970.

(Sd.) B. N. BANERJEE,
Presiding Officer.

BEFORE SHRI B. N. BANERJEE, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

In the matter of Reference No. 95 of 1969.

AND

In the matter of an industrial dispute.

BETWEEN

The Employers in relation to the management of KENDRA COLLIERY of Messrs Jaipuria Samia Amalgamated Collieries Limited, P.O. Pandaveshwar, Burdwan.

AND

Their workmen represented by COLLIERY MAZDOOR SABHA, Raniganj, Burdwan.

The humble joint petition of both the parties abovenamed.

Most Respectfully Sheweth:

1. That the parties have jointly and amicably settled the above referred dispute on the following terms and conditions:

(a) The Employers shall pay to the concerned workmen on 16th February 1970 the amounts mentioned below against each of them in full and final settlement of all their claims for reinstatement and for any other claims:

Shri Sadanand Singh	Rs. 3,900.
Shri Muneshwar Jha	Rs. 2,700.
Shri Ramdhani Gope	Rs. 2,700.
Shri Parameshwar Pasman	Rs. 2,700.
Rs. 12,000.	

(b) The services of the above-mentioned concerned workmen shall be terminated upon their receiving the money mentioned in (a) above. The workmen would give vacant possession of the quarters at the same time.

2. That the above mentioned dispute is settled in terms of this settlement.

The petitioners, therefore, pray that the Honourable Tribunal may be pleased to accept the terms of this settlement and pass an Award accordingly and such other order or orders as may be considered fit and necessary.

And for this act of kindness, the petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Representing the Union

(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE

Vice-President

Colliery Mazdoor Sabha
Raniganj.

(Sd.) R. DAS GUPTA,
Adviser,

Colliery Mazdoor Sabha
Raniganj.

Representing the Employers

(Sd.) SADANAND SINGH.

(Sd.) R. RAMCHANDRAN.

Group Labour Officer.

14-2-70

[No. 6/56/69-LR.II.J

New Delhi the 28th February 1970

S O. 891.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th February, 1970.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE NO. 97 OF 1969

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery.

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT:

Shri B. N. Banerjee.....Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers:

Shri K. C. Nandkeolyar, Dy. Chief Personnel Officer.

On behalf of Workmen:

Shri Lakshi Pati Deogharla, Concerned workman.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

This reference is taken up on a date other than the date fixed for peremptory hearing at the request of the management and the concerned workman.

2. By Order No. 6/72/69-LRII, dated November 5, 1969, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, (Department of Labour and Employment), referred an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication, namely:—

“Whether the action of the management of Chora No. 10 Pit Colliery, Post Office Bahula, District Burdwan in stopping Shri Lakshi Pati Deogharla, Register Keeper from work with effect from 25th July, 1969 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

3. The Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC), Raniganj, which had originally espoused the cause of the workman gave up all connection with the case and the concerned workman is now conducting his own case himself.

4. I am not called upon to go into the merits of the case because to-day a compromise petition praying that the reference may be disposed of in terms of the petition of compromise is submitted by the management and the workman.

5. The workman is present before me to-day and he proves the compromise petition himself. In my opinion, the compromise is fair and reasonable and fully disposes of the dispute.

6. I therefore, record the compromise and pass an award in terms thereof. Let the petition of compromise form part of this award.

Dated, February 13, 1970.

(Sd.) B. N. BANERJEE, Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

In the matter of Reference No. 97 of 1969. Employers in relation to Chora 10 Pit Colliery.

Vs.

Their workmen.

Petition of compromise by the employers and the workmen concerned.

That this reference is fixed for hearing on 19th February, 1970 before this Hon'ble Tribunal.

That Shri Lakshi Pati Deogharia is the workman concerned in this case.

That a settlement has been arrived at between the management and the workman concerned on the following terms:—

- (a) That the management agreed to provide Shri L. P. Deogharia as a Register Keeper in Clerical Grade II of the Wage Board Recommendations on a permanent basis with effect from 9th February, 1970 and the said workman has been so provided.
- (b) That the management has agreed to treat the period of unemployment from 25th July, 1969 to the date of employment as leave without wages.
- (c) That the workman concerned Shri L. P. Deogharia agrees that there shall be no claim whatsoever against the employers for the period prior to 9th February, 1970 whether monetary or otherwise.

That the parties shall bear their own costs.

It is therefore, humbly prayed that your Honour may be graciously pleased to consider this compromise as fair and reasonable and Your Honour may be further pleased to give award accordingly.

And for that act of kindness the management and the workman concerned shall ever pray.

(Sd.) L. P. DEOGHARIA, workman concerned.

Dated, February 9, 1970.

(Sd.) K. C. NANDEKELYAR, Dy. Chief Personnel Officer.
Chora Colliery 10 Pit.

(Sd.) R. N. CHOUDHRY,
Constituted Attorney.
[No. F.6/72/69-LR.II.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1970

S.O. 822.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of South Jharia Colliery, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of South Jharia Colliery, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad in stopping the workers from work in the colliery with effect from the 28th July, 1969 to the 5th August, 1969 was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”

[No. 2/11/70-LR.II.]

New Delhi, the 24th February 1970

S.O. 893.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of North, South and West Jhagrakhand Collieries of Messrs Jhagrakhand Collieries (Private) Limited, Post Office Jhagrakhand Colliery, District Surguja (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed,

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7A of the said Act

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of North, South and West Jhagrakhand Collieries of Messrs Jhagrakhand Collieries (Private) Limited, Post Office Jhagrakhand Colliery, District Surguja (Madhya Pradesh) in denying payment of underground allowance on holiday wage to their workmen is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?”

[No. 1/17/68-LR.II.]

S.O. 894.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Rakhikol Colliery of Messrs S. C. Cambatta and Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Junnardeo, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7A of the said Act

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Rakhikol Colliery belonging to Messrs S. C. Cambatta and Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Junnardeo, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) is justified in not paying:—

- (i) Variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.11 from the 1st October, 1967.
- (ii) Variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.47 from the 1st April, 1968.
- (iii) Variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.29 from the 1st October, 1969.

in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry as accepted by the Government of India in their Resolution No. WB-16(5)/66, dated the 21st July, 1967?”

[No. 5/33/68-LR.II.]

New Delhi, the 25th February 1970

S.O. 895.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Jankundar Colliery belonging to Messrs D. Mondal and Company, Post Office Chirkunda, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Junkundar Colliery belonging to Messrs D. Mondal and Company, Post Office Chirkunda, District Dhanbad, in stopping Shri Salik Yadav, Watchman, from work with effect from the 28th August, 1969 was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

[No. 2/9/70-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 20th February 1970

S.O. 896.—Whereas the industrial disputes specified in the Schedule hereto annexed (hereinafter referred to as the said disputes) are pending before Thiru B. S. Somasundaram, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, with headquarters at Madras;

And whereas Thiru B. S. Somasundaram's services are ceased to be available;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and subsection (1) of section 33B, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Thiru S. Swamikkannu, as the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Madras withdraw the proceedings in relation to the said disputes from Thiru B. S. Somasundaram and transfers the same to Thiru S. Swamikkannu, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Madras, for the disposal of the said proceedings with the direction that the said Tribunal shall proceed with the proceedings from the stage at which they are transferred to it and dispose of the same according to law.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Parties to the dispute	Reference No. and date of Industrial Disputes	S. O. No. of Gazette/Year of publication
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Workmen and the management of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli, Madras.	1/23/67-LR. II, dated 18th January, 1968.	340, dated 27th January, 1968.
2.	Workmen and the management of Shri H. Abdul Rehiman Kutty, Food Grains Storage & Clearance Contractor of the Food Corporation of India, Cochin.	29/2/69-LWI-III, dated 17th January, 1969.	2950, dated 26th July, 1969.
3.	Workmen and the Management of (1) Messrs India Cements Limited, Sankari West and (2) Messrs Star Construction and Transport Company, Sankari West.	36/48/68-LR-I dated 810 20th February, 1969.	dated 1st March, 1969.
4.	Workmen and the management of Messrs India Cement Limited, Sankari West.	36/48/68-LR-I, dated 811, 20th February, 1969.	dated 1st March, 1969.
5.	Workmen and the management of Trichy District Quarry Workers Cooperative Labour Contract Society, Trichy-2.	36/3/69-LR. I dated 1028, 6th March, 1969.	dated 15th March, 1969.
6.	Workmen and the management of Shri J.K. Bhuvalka Daulatram, Rameshwari, Madras-1.	36(18)/69-LR. IV dated 8th September 1969	3826, dated 20th September, 1969.
7.	Workmen and the management of Modern Transport, Madras-1.	29/6/69-LW I-III dated 16th July, 1969.	2951, dated 26th July 1969.
8.	Workmen and the management of Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Trivandrum-7.	24/29/69-LR. IV, dated 28th October, 1969.	4473, dated 8th November, 1969.

[No. F. 1/23/67-LR. II.]

New Delhi the 28th February 1970

S.O. 897.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the management of Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai (hereinafter referred to as the said Company) and their workmen represented by Bhilai Steel Kamgar Sangh, P.O. Nandini Mines, District Durg (M.P.) (hereinafter referred to as the Union);

And whereas the said company and the Union have, by a written agreement, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration of the person mentioned therein, and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement which was received by it on the 13th February, 1970.

Agreement

(UNDER SECTION 10-A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947)

BETWEEN

NAME OF PARTIES:

Representing Employers:

1. Shri K. G. Marar, Addl. Labour Welfare Officer, Industrial Relations (Mines), Bhilai Steel Plant, P.O. Bhilai-1, District Durg (M.P.).

Representing workmen:

2. Shri P. N. Singh, Branch Secretary, Bhilai Steel Kamgar Sangh, P.O. Nandini Mines, District Durg (M.P.).

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following industrial dispute to the arbitration of Shri M. R. Raju, Regional Labour Commissioner (Verification) Central, New Delhi.

Specific matter in dispute.

"Whether the claim of Shri A. K. Chetty presently employed as Magazine Incharge with effect from 1st September, 1969 in terms of Memorandum of Settlement dated 8th September, 1969 for the post of Magazine Incharge in the scale of Rs. 250—400 (subsequently revised as 325—475) w.e.f. 1st June, 1960 is justified? If not, from what date and what relief is the workman entitled?"

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishments or undertaking involved.

General Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant, Hindustan Steel Limited, P.O. Bhilai-1, District Durg, (M.P.) in relation to Nandini Mines and their workmen represented by Bhilai Steel Kamgar Sangh, Nandini Branch, P.O. Nandini Mines, District Durg, M.P.

(iii) Name of the Union, if any, representing the workman in question, Bhilai Steel Kamgar Sangh, Nandini Branch, P.O. Nandini Mines, District Durg, (M.P.).

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking.

1800

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute.

1 (one)

The arbitrator shall make his award within a period of six months from this date or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period aforementioned

the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Signature of the parties

(Sd.) K. G. MARAR,
Additional Labour Welfare Officer,
Representing Employers.

(Sd.) P. N. SINGH,
Branch Secretary.
Representing Union.

BHILAI;

23rd January, 1970

Witnesses.

1. (Sd.) V. SITARAMAIH,
2. (Sd.) E. R. T. RATHNAM,

Accepted.

(Sd.) M. R. RAJU,
Regional Labour Commissioner(C),
New Delhi
[No. 8(3)/70-LRIV.]

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1970

S.O. 898.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the management of Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai (hereinafter referred to as the said Company) and their workmen represented by Mines Workers Union, Nandini, Post Office Nandini Mines, District Durg (M.P.) (hereinafter referred to as the said Union);

AND WHEREAS the said company and the said Union have, by a written agreement, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration of the person mentioned therein, and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now THEREFORE in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement, which was received by on the 13th February, 1970.

Agreement

Under section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

BETWEEN

NAME OF PARTIES:

Representing Employers:

1. Shri R. P. Singh, Sr. Industrial Relations Officer, Bhilai Steel Plant, P.O. Bhilai-1, District Durg (M.P.).
2. Shri K. G. Marar, Addl. Labour Welfare Officer, Bhilai Steel Plant, P.O. Bhilai-1, District Durg (M.P.)

Representing workmen:

1. Shri G. P. Shukla, General Secretary, Mines Workers Union, Nandini, P.O. Nandini Mines, District Durg (M.P.).

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following industrial dispute to the arbitration of M.R. Raju, Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) (Verification), New Delhi.

Specific matter in dispute

Whether the action of the management of Bhilai Steel Plant in denying the scale of Rs. 250—380/- (revised Rs. 260—395/- w.e.f. 1st April, 1965) as Surveyor to Shri P. K. Johny, Assistant Surveyor, Nandini Mines w.e.f. 1st April, 1962 is proper and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishments of undertaking involved.

General Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant, Hindustan Steel Limited, Bhilai, Dist: Durg, (M.P.) in relation to Nandini Limestone Mines and their workman represented by Mines Workers Union, Nandini P.O. Nandini Mines, Dist: Durg, (M.P.)

(iii) Name of the Union, if any, representing the workman in Question.

Mines Workers Union, Nandini, P.O. Nandini Mines, Dist: Durg, (M.P.).

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected.
1800

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute 1 (one).

The arbitrator shall make his award within a period of six months from this date or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period aforementioned, the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Signature of the Parties

(Sd.) R. P. SINGH,
Sr. Industrial Relations Officer,
Bhilai Steel Plant.

(Sd.) K. G. MARAR,
Addl. Labour Welfare Officer,
Representing Employers.

BHILAI;
9th January, 1970.

General Secretary, Mines Workers Union.

(Sd.) G. P. SHUKLA,
Representing workmen.

Witnesses

1. (Sd.) K. R. K. KUTTY
2. (Sd.) E. R. T. RATHNAM

Accepted

(Sd.) M. R. RAJU,
Regional Labour Commissioner (C)
(Verification)
New De'hi

[No.8(4) /70-L.R.IV.]
P. C. MISRA, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 24th February 1970

S.O. 899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1132, dated the 12th March, 1969, the Central Government having regard to the location of the factory, namely, Government Press, Shoranur, in an area in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 10th December, 1969 upto and inclusive of the 8th December, 1970.

[No. F. 6(12)/69-HI.]

श्रम रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय

(श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 1970

का० आ० 899.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73 च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्रीर भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 1132 तारीख 12 मार्च, 1969

के क्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार फैक्ट्री, अर्थात् गवर्नरमेंट प्रेस शोरानूर, के ऐसे क्षेत्र, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम, के अध्याय IV और V के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त हैं, की अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त फैक्ट्री को उक्त अधिनियम V के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजक के विशेष अभिदाय के संदाय से 10 दिसम्बर, 1969 से 9 दिसम्बर 1970 तक जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है और आगे एक वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

[फा० सं० 6(12)/69-एच० आई०]

दलजीत सिंह, अपर सचिव।

New Delhi, the 26th February 1970

S.O. 900.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri D. Sanjivayya, Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India, to be the Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2551, dated the 9th August, 1966, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "Chairman", for the entry against item 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri D. Sanjivayya, Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India."

[No. F. 3/2/69-HI.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 25th February 1970

S.O. 901.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th February, 1970.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

PRESENT:

Shri R. K. Baweja, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.

31st January, 1970

C. G. REFERENCE I.D. No. 7 of 1963

BETWEEN

The State Bank of India, New Delhi,

AND

Their workmen.

Shri V. Sagar—for the Bank.

Shri J. N. Kapur—workman in person.

AWARD

The Central Government vide its Order No. 51(53)/62-LRIV, dated 27th February, 1963, referred the following industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India, New Delhi (hereinafter to be referred as bank), and their workman for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the State Bank of India, New Delhi in overlooking the claims of Shri J. N. Kapur, Clerk, in the matter of promotion to

the post of Trainee Assistant, was justified and, if not, to what relief is he entitled."

2. Shri J. N. Kapur is the concerned workman and he filed a statement of claim in his capacity as Organising Secretary for and on behalf of the State Bank of India Staff Association. He joined the bank as a clerk at the District Manager's office, Imperial Bank of India, Kapur (now State Bank of India), on the 22nd of April, 1955. At the time of joining the service, he had graduated in commerce but subsequently in 1957, he passed the M. Com. examination from the Agra University. In the same year, he also passed the Part I examination of the Indian Institute of Bankers and on passing the said examination, he was granted a special increment. A new head office of the bank was opened in New Delhi in the year 1958 and he was posted here and since then he has been working in the said local head office. In 1958 he took the examination of the Indian Institute of Bankers in Co-operation and passed the same and in the year 1960 he got through the second part of the Indian Institute of Bankers' Examination and thus became an associate of the Institute. In or about the month of March, 1962, the bank issued letters to certain clerks with the object of holding a written test for selection of "trainee assistants" but Shri Kapur was not summoned for that test. When the matter came to the notice of the staff association, the said association through the secretary of the local association and the deputy general secretary of the central association addressed communications to the bank drawing its attention to the alleged discriminatory treatment and pointed out that clerks junior in service and possessing lesser qualifications had been recommended for the test of "trainee assistants" whereas Shri Kapur who was competent, well-equipped with the requisite qualifications and seniority had been ignored. The bank did not accept the contention of the association and held the test and interview. Shri Kapur and some others who had been ignored made several representations to the bank enquiring as to what reasons had swayed the bank to ignore their names and a reference was made to para. 529 of the Sastri Award in that connection. The bank, however, replied that the appointments to the grade of trainee assistants were made in conformity with the relative scheme adopted by it. Several other representations made by the concerned workman also failed. According to the allegations of the workman in the statement of claim, this action of the bank in over-looking his claim for the said post of trainee assistant was discriminatory, unjust and arbitrary and was the result of his taking active part in trade union activities and representing the grievances of the employees to it. He further alleged that the promotions effected by the bank being in violation of the mandatory provisions of para. 529 of the Sastri Award were wrong, that the bank could not be permitted to adopt a policy of discrimination involving nepotism and favouritism in the matter of promotion and that the said action was against the agreed policy adopted by the bank. In the circumstances, it was prayed that the concerned workman was entitled to the following reliefs:—

- (i) It may be held that the action of the Bank in overlooking the claims of Shri J. N. Kapur in the matter of promotion to the post of Trainee Assistant is arbitrary, *mala fide* and an act of unfair labour practice and victimisation.
- (ii) that the promotions made by the Bank are in violation of the rights vested in the employees under para. 529 of the Sastri Award and/or otherwise irregular, arbitrary, *mala fide*, an act of unfair labour practice and victimisation and thus set aside.
- (iii) that Shri J. N. Kapur should be promoted as from the date the aforementioned 8 persons were so promoted. No question of any test or interview should now arise as the position on that date cannot now be reverted to.
- (iv) that the Bank be directed to pay the difference between the salaries actually drawn by Shri J. N. Kapur from the date of the aforementioned persons' promotion and the salary which he would have drawn as Trainee Assistant along with the 8 persons together with the other benefits including seniority and the monetary value of the amenities to which he would have been entitled if he had been so promoted.
- (v) Costs may be awarded;
- (vi) Such other and further relief granted as may appear to the Tribunal to be fit and proper in the circumstances of this case."

3. The bank in its written statement raised two preliminary objections namely, (i) that the dispute was not an industrial dispute as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 because it related to the alleged overlooking by the bank of the claims of Shri J. N. Kapur in the matter of promotion to the post of trainee assistants which, according to it, was "admittedly a non-workman appointment" and,

(ii) it was not an industrial dispute because promotions to higher posts were, in any case, a matter of internal administration and exclusive management function. On merits, the allegations of the workman that he was appointed as a clerk at Kanpur, that he passed the Parts I and II examinations of the Indian Institute of Bankers, were not denied. It was, however, stated that the passing of Parts I and II of the Indian Institute of Bankers' examinations was only one of the qualifications prescribed for eligibility to promotion and did not confer any right on the workman for promotion. The special increments which were granted to Shri Kapur on the passing of these examinations, it was stated, were given to him as to all other employees who similarly passed the said two examinations. It was further stated that for the posts of trainee assistants, the procedure was that the agents and the heads of departments concerned were asked to recommend the names of those clerks who, apart from possessing the above qualifications, were considered by them to be suitable with reference to the number of considerations, the most important among them, ability, work, initiative and resourcefulness, business capacity, relations with public, handling of staff and personality and manners etc. and the employees thus recommended were then subjected to a written test and interview and the final selection made. It was also stated that there were about 75 employees including Shri Kapur possessing the required qualifications and out of them 32 were recommended by the agents and the heads of departments concerned and 8 were finally selected after a written test and interview. As Shri Kapur was not considered suitable enough for promotion, his name was not recommended. The allegation of the workman that his service record was good was also denied but it was added that even if his service record was good, the service record by itself could not be decisive because while making recommendations, other considerations had to be weighed as mentioned above. It was denied that the bank had been guilty of violation of the provisions of para 529 of the Sastri Award or of any agreed policy regarding promotion. The allegations of victimisation, unfair labour practice, *mala fides* and arbitrainess levelled by the workman against the bank were also controverted. Finally, it was stated that there was no merit in the claim of the workman. The workman filed a rejoinder to the written statement of the bank in which the pleas taken therein by it were controverted.

4. On the above pleadings of the parties, my learned predecessor, Shri Anand Narain Kaul framed the following issues:—

- (1) Whether the dispute as referred is an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act?
- (2) Whether the claims, if any, of Shri J. N. Kapur for promotion were ignored in order to victimise him for his trade union activities?
- (3) Whether the action of the State Bank of India, New Delhi in overlooking the claims of Shri J. N. Kapur, clerk, in the matter of promotion to the post of Trainee Assistant was justified and, if not, to what relief is he entitled?

Issue No. 1:

5. The first objection raised on behalf of the management, was that the post of a trainee assistant was a non-workman appointment and as such it was not an industrial dispute. In this connection, my attention was drawn by the learned counsel for the workmen to an affidavit, dated the 23rd March, 1963, of Shri H. C. Vishnoi, Superintendent of the Staff Section of the Local Head Office, wherein he stated that trainee assistants on their appointment as such were placed in-charge of the specified supervisory posts and entrusted with and performed certain duties enumerated therein. According to Shri Vishnoi, these functions consisted of checking and signing of letters, advices, accounts and receipts, signing of demand drafts, for amounts not exceeding Rs. 10,000, passing of cheques for payment upto the limit of Rs. 10,000, checking of current account and savings bank ledgers, Government scrolls, day books, cash books and subsidiary books, checking and signing of statements of current accounts, and savings bank pass books. He further added that on completion of two years training, trainee assistant, if considered suitable, was appointed as Staff Officer, and in due course he became accountant, agent and latter filled more senior posts. In such appointment, he continued to perform the duties mentioned above with the alteration that the limits for signing drafts and passing the cheques gradually increased. Shri S. N. Duber, WW7, who is General Secretary of the State Bank of India staff association, stated in his affidavit dated the 15th October, 1965 that he had been employed as a clerk with the bank for a period of 20 years and during that period he had officiated in the leave vacancies of Head Clerk, Sub-accountant and Trainee Assistants, though in his cross-examination on the 13th May, 1966, he admitted that he did not remember the period from which he officiated as trainee assistant and that he had not

been designated as such. Probably the suggestion of the bank was that he never worked as trainee assistant. Be that as it may, the fact remains that Shri Duber has been in the service of the bank for a considerable period. He stated in his affidavit that the duties of trainee assistants were of highly skilled clerical nature with limited power of checking and passing which could not be termed as mainly supervisory nor was he so employed in a supervisory capacity. Shri Duber continued that the trainee assistant took training on various seats connected with the routine performance of the duties in the bank and during this period of training, he was not entrusted with powers of directions or control nor could he take any independent decision on behalf of the bank. I was referred to the statement of Shri G. K. Ahluwalia, Superintendent District No. 3, Local Head Office, State Bank of India, dated 25th July 1966, by the learned counsel of the Bank, Shri Sagar. He stated that a trainee assistant exercised the powers of a Head Clerk, when put in that position and that of sub-accountant when he worked as such. He referred to the training programme of the trainee assistants as followed by the bank. It is given in Ext. M/15. The programme for the training of the trainee officers (formerly trainee assistants) as shown in Ext. M/15 is as follows:—

(i) Special course at staff training college	== 6 weeks.
(ii) On the job training in various desks	== 18 weeks.
(iii) Training in supervisory function	== 52 weeks.
(iv) Training in Agents/accountants' duties	== 12 weeks.
(v) Training at local head office	== 12 weeks.
(vi) Leave etc.	== 4 weeks.

Total: 104 weeks.

6. It is true that Shri Ahluwalia admitted that this programme is now followed by the bank but he added that broadly speaking the same programme was followed on the same line in 1962. Shri Ahluwalia further deposed that the trainee assistant performs same supervisory duties as a Head Clerk and Sub-accountant, he supervises various things such as dealing of the incoming mail or overtime work correspondence and checking work where necessary. It is, therefore, obvious that for a certain period, the trainee assistant has to do clerical work at the various desks in order to gain experience of the functioning of the various branches in the bank. He has also to attend special course for six weeks at the staff training college. For the rest of the period, out of the total period of 2 years, he has to get training in supervisory functioning, training in agents/accountant's duties and training at the local head office. It was contended on behalf of the employee, that a trainee assistant could not be deemed to hold a supervisory post because at least for six weeks from the banks' own he did not do any supervisory job. In coming to the conclusion, if the work of a trainee assistant is merely clerical or of a supervisory nature, the entire programme is to be seen and not its single item. There is no doubt that selection is to be made by the bank from the staff of suitable persons for imparting training so that eventually they may hold the supervisory posts in the bank. The 18 weeks spent by the trainee assistant in on-the-job training, are the period of learning and familiarisation, with clerical functions and cannot by themselves turn a trainee assistant into a clerk. Apart from six weeks spent by trainee assistant in attending the lecture course and the 18 weeks in making himself familiar with and learning clerical duties he occupies supervisory posts for the rest of the period. To me it appears that Shri Duber's affidavit does not set out the correct position but what Shri Vishnoi and Ahluwalia have spelled out, clearly enunciates the functions of a trainee assistant. In arriving at this conclusion, I am reinforced by certain documents placed on the file by the parties besides Ext. M/15, to which I shall make a reference presently.

7. Ext. W/6 is a memorandum dated the 21st April, 1961, which was sent by the bank to all its branches regarding the promotion to the staff assistant grade. It is mentioned therein that this post was of a supervisory nature. Regarding trainee assistant, in para No. 4, the following observations were made:—

"In this connection, it has been decided that clerks considered suitable for promotion to staff assistants' grade will not be appointed direct as staff assistants on probation but will, in the first instance, be promoted as 'trainee assistants' for a period of three years. During this period, they will be entrusted with powers not exceeding those of a sub-accountant, at the discretion of local head office and placed to hold specified supervisory posts."

This obviously indicates that during the period of training, a trainee assistant had to hold specified supervisory post and his appointment at the clerical desks for several weeks, was merely incidental thereto. Another circular dated the 6th December, 1962 from the Bank to all its branches Ext. W/3 indicates that the

post of sub-accountant was also of supervisory nature. So if the trainee assistant performs duties of a sub-accountant during the period of training, he is obviously holding a supervisory post and not of clerical nature as was contended on behalf of the workman.

8. A copy of the letter dated the 31st October, 1960 from the State Bank of India, Staff Association to the Chairman of the bank has been placed on the record. It is stated therein that "the agreement on promotion policy between the bank and the Federation was arrived at on the 20th December, 1958. While in Bengal circles promotion, both to the grade of sub-accountants and staff assistants, was effected from time to time to fill up the vacancies, there was no such promotion in the Delhi Circle for about two years. As the vacancies in the supervising staff were not filled up in the Delhi Circle many employees were to officiate for considerable time and the position being quite unsatisfactory both in the supervisory and clerical strength efficiency of the administration had deteriorated considerably. The matter was taken up by our Association with New Delhi head office demanding of them to fill up the vacancies in the Supervising grades, including staff assistants." This very letter of the association also leads to the conclusion that the association considered the post of trainee assistant of supervisory nature because they mentioned therein "to fill up the vacancy in the supervisory grades includes staff assistants".

9. My attention was drawn by the learned counsel for the bank of the extracts from the proceedings of the executive committee of the Central Board at its meeting held on 7th May, 1961 in order to throw light on the institution of the trainee assistants. Paragraphs 5-6 read as follows:—

"5-The training imparted to the 'trainee assistants' during the three year period will be generally on the supervisory functions. For this purpose, they will be entrusted with certain powers not exceeding those of a sub-accountant at the discretion of the Secretaries and Treasurers, and placed in charge of specified supervisory posts. They will not, however, be posted as agents or accountants of branches. Periodicals reports will be submitted to 'trainee assistants' in a manner similar to that laid down for probationary assistants."

"6-In order to ensure that sub-accountants/head cashiers promoted to the staff assistants, cadre have sufficient experience in supervisory work before promotion, it is also proposed that in future, only such employees as have completed a minimum of three years of service as sub-accountants/head cashiers should be considered eligible for selection and direct appointment as staff assistants on probation. Subject to the above requirement of minimum supervisory service, the existing procedure for selection and appointment will continue."

Therein also the bank laid-down that the trainee assistant will exercise the powers of sub-accountant and would be placed in the charge of specified supervising posts.

10. Ext. W/2 is another letter from the Dy. Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank to the Agents State Bank of India, dated the 1st December, 1959 giving instructions on confidential reports and the service records. In this also the line of demarcation between supervising staff and other staff has been drawn. The supervising staff consists of officers, assistants, sub-accountants, and head cashiers and the other staff includes clerks, cashiers, subordinates and menials. It also indicates that the assistants, may be staff assistant or trainee assistants, are distinct from the other staff which consists of clerks and others.

11. Taking into consideration all the evidence discussed above, I am of the firm view that a trainee assistant cannot be said to hold a clerical post but his function are mainly supervisory. As his total emoluments exceeds Rs. 500/- P.M., he cannot be said to be a workman as defined under section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

12. It was next contended on behalf of the workman that a dispute relating to promotion to a post of a non-workman category was not necessarily out of the purview of the definition of the "industrial dispute" as defined in section 2(k) of the Act. It was pointed out that the concerned workman was admittedly a workman within the definition of section 2(s) of the Act and if a dispute arose between him and the employer about his promotion to a non-workman category like that of trainee assistant, the dispute was still an industrial dispute. In this connection, two authorities were brought to my notice to which I shall presently refer. The first was a dispute between Upper Doab Sugar Mills, Ltd., Shamli and State of Uttar Pradesh, and Others (1962-I.T.I. I page 1). It was observed in that case that the question whether a person had been superseded or not or whether

he was entitled to promotion or not, would also be comprehended in the words 'employment or non-employment' occurring in the definition of industrial dispute under section 2(k). It was further held that a matter relating to up-grading or promotion would also be an industrial dispute provided it was taken up by more than one workman. The question before their lordship was whether it was an industrial dispute in case a workman was not promoted to a higher post. The employees was orginally appointed as a clerk in the store department of the mills. He was later on transferred to the accounts section of the mills. The management found that he was inefficient and consequently he was not promoted to the post of the accountant which was given to some other employee. It was held that this type of dispute was an industrial dispute. But the question before the High Court did not pertain to the promotion of a workman to a non-workman post. So I do not think that this authority is of any assistance to the workman.

13. The learned counsel for the workman referred me to a dispute between All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association and another and Reserve Bank of India and another, 1963, 2 LLJ. Page 175. The question before their lordship of the Supreme Court was whether the supervisory staff drawing less than Rs. 500/- P.M. could be debarred from claiming that they should draw more than Rs. 500/- P.M., presently or at some future stage in their service. It was held by the Supreme Court that they raised an industrial dispute and that they could only be deprived of the benefits if they were non-workmen at the time they sought the protection of the Industrial Disputes Act. In other words, the Supreme Court held that the workmen could raise a dispute regarding their promotion to a non-workman post if they themselves were vitally interested. The following passage in the judgment may be quoted with advantage in order to bring home this point:—

"The word "person" in S. 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act has not been limited to 'workman' as such and must therefore, receive a more general meaning. But it does not mean any person unconnected with the disputants in relation to whom the dispute is not of the kind described. It could not have been intended that though the dispute does not concern them, in the least, workmen are entitled to fight it out on behalf of the non-workmen. It may, however, be said that if the dispute is regarding employment, non-employment, terms of employment or conditions of labour of non-workmen in which workmen are themselves vitally interested, the workmen may be able to raise an industrial dispute. Workmen can, for example, raise a dispute that a class of employees not within the definition of 'workmen' should be recruited by promotion from workmen. When they do so, the workmen raise a dispute about the terms of their own employment though incidentally the terms of employment of those who are not workmen are involved. But workmen cannot take up a dispute in respect of a class of employee who are not workmen and in whose terms of employment those workmen have no direct interest of their own. What direct interest suffices is a question of fact but it must be a real and positive interest and not fanciful or remote."

In the present case, the workmen of a particular category are vitally interested in this dispute, which relates to their promotion from the clerical category to the supervisory staff. It relates to the terms of their own employment, though incidentally the terms of employment of those who are not workmen are involved. So this authority, in my view is a complete answer to the contention of the bank that the present is not an industrial dispute. Shri Sagar when confronted with this authority, had only to say that this was obiter dicta and was not binding on this Tribunal. I am afraid that there is no merit in this contention. The point was directly before their lordship of the Supreme Court and they made their observations by considering this very question which is before me. Even if these observations are obiter dicta the Tribunal has to follow them as these were made by the highest judicial authority in the country. This being so, in my opinion, the contention of the workman has weight and must be allowed to prevail that the dispute between the parties is an industrial dispute.

14. A similar view was taken in the dispute between the workmen of Dimakuchi Tea Estate and Dimakuchi Tea Estate, 1959, 1 LLJ. page 500. There also their lordship of the Supreme Court considered the definition of 'industrial dispute' as given in section 2(k) of the Act. They were pleased to hold that where a workman raised a dispute as against his employer, the person regarding whose employment, non-employment, terms of employment or conditions of labour, the dispute was raised, need not be strictly speaking a 'workman' within the meaning of the Act, but must be one in whose employment, non-employment, terms of employment or conditions of labour, the workman as a class had a direct or substantial interest. This also supports the contention of the workman that if as a class the workmen

are interested in posts of a non-workman category, then the dispute falls within the ambit of the definition of 'industrial dispute'. Shri Sagar on behalf of the bank, only observed during the course of his argument that the theory enunciated in the above ruling could not be extended to the present case, but he gave no other reasons.

15. For the aforesaid reasons, I hold that the dispute referred for adjudication to this Tribunal is an industrial dispute and the issue is decided in favour of the workman.

Issue Nos. 2 and 5:

16. These two issues may be conveniently dealt together. Before I proceed to consider the points covered by these issues, it will be necessary to state certain facts as brought out from the evidence. I have already stated above that the concerned workman joined the bank at Kanpur on the 22nd April, 1955 and at that time he was bachelor in commerce. In 1957 he passed the Master Examination in commerce and also passed part one of the Indian Institute of Bankers' examination. He worked at Kanpur upto September, 1957 when he was sent to Head Office of Calcutta for certain training, so that he might be put in the local head office at Delhi which had been opened on 1st January, 1958. He also passed examination of the Indian Institute of Bankers with special subject of 'co-operation' in 1958 and the bank granted him an honourarium of Rs. 75/- . The second part of the Indian Institute of bankers examination was cleared by Shri Kapur in 1960 as a result of which he was granted another increment. Apart from this increment, he earned his regular increments in the time scale in the usual course. In February, 1957, he was working in District No. III, when the recommendations for the trainee assistants were to be forwarded by the 7th February, 1962. His Superintendent of District No. III was Shri R. L. Kapur who relinquished charge in that month. Shri Kapur did not leave any note recommending or not recommending the concerned workman. The workman states that Shri S. C. Nagar MW/1 who was incharge of District No. 2, took over the additional charge of district No. III on 17th February, 1962. Shri Nagar in his cross-examination, when asked as to when he took over the temporary charge of district No. 3, replied that he did not remember, and even could not say if it was in January or February. Shri B. P. Sharma MW/3 under whom Shri J. N. Kapur worked from October, 1958 to October, 1961, admitted that Shri R. L. Kapur Superintendent of District No. III was there upto 15th February, 1962, when the witness left the charge of that district. There seems to be an element of truth in that statement of the workman that Shri Nagar took over the charge of district No. III temporarily on the 17th February, 1962. Recommendations of clerks from District No. 3 and from other districts had to be made by the heads of departments by 7th February, 1962. It appears that Shri R. L. Kapur who left the charge after the 15th February, 1962, never made any recommendations. Shri Nagar submitted his report about the recommendation for the trainee assistants from District No. 2 and 3 on the 21st February, 1962 *vide* Ext. M/6. In this report he mentioned that he had none to recommend and sent his nil report. An argument was advanced on behalf of the workman that in fact no such report was sent and whatever was sent, was in respect of district No. 2 and not of district No. 3. Shri Nagar has, however, stated on oath that he did send this report on the 21st February, 1962 and mentioned at the top that this related to districts No. 2 and 3. It is true that no despatch number had been given on it but it has been explained that it was a confidential document and so it was not forwarded to the concerned branch through ordinary routine. I am, therefore, disposed to hold that there is no material on the record to suggest that this report was not submitted by Shri Nagar on 21st February, 1962. According to Shri Nagar he did not consider any clerk in the said two districts, suitable and so he did not recommend the name of any body. He referred to Ext. M/4 which is a letter issued by the Bank inviting recommendations for promotion to the posts of assistant trainees Ext. 5 is a form of confidential report in which the recommendation for promotion to such posts were to be made. As Shri Nagar did not consider anybody to be suitable, he did not fill up that form and sent his report *vide* Ext. M/6. It was argued on behalf of the workman, that even if Shri Nagar did not consider that the concerned workman or any other employee was suitable he should have filled up the form Ext. M/5 and forwarded it to the authorities and that his not doing so lent support to the view that the nil report Ext. M/6 was never sent by him on the 21st February, 1962. This form is to be filled in by the concerned officer if he thinks that a workman working under him is suitable for recommendation. If he considers that he is not suitable the necessity of making entries in this form can hardly arise and the nil report as forwarded by Shri Nagar was in order. For the aforesaid reasons, I shall negative the argument advanced on behalf of the workman on this point.

17. The instructions for promotion to the staff assistant's grade are given in the circular of the bank dated the 21st April, 1961, vide Ext. W/6. It is provided therein that clerks considered suitable for promotion to the staff assistant grade, would not be appointed as staff assistants on probation but in the first instance, promoted as trainee assistant for a period of three years which I am told was subsequently reduced to two years. The age of the clerk to be appointed according to the circular as trainee assistant should not be above 30 years and they should have put in a minimum five years service in the bank at the time of promotion. If they were graduates they should have passed at least part one of the Indian Institute of Bankers Examination and non-graduates should have completed both parts of the examination. It was further laid down that their appointment would not be dependent only on their fulfilling the above qualifications but on local head office considering them fit for promotion. These conditions of eligibility for consideration as trainee assistants are not denied and were admitted by Shri G. K. Ahluwalia MW/2, who was one of the officers of the bank at the local head office at the relevant time. After the names of the clerks are recommended, written test is held and the candidates who succeed in the test are interviewed. Thereafter the person who selected are appointed as trainee assistant and undergo training for two years before they are promoted to the staff assistant grade. The grievance of the workman in the present case is that though he fulfilled all the conditions, yet his name was not recommended by Shri Nagar on account of his trade union activities, and clerks junior to him and having lesser qualifications were recommended for the written test. It was also contended that failure on the part of the bank not to recommend his name was in contravention of the direction given in para 529 of the All India Industrial Tribunal bank disputes Bombay award, commonly known as Shastri award and to the agreement dated the 20th December, 1958 between the All India Bank Staff Federation and the management, a copy of which is Ext. W/8. The case of the bank, on the other-hand, is that the bank was not actuated by any ulterior motive in not considering the name of the workman on account of his trade union activities, that his case was considered on merits, that he was found suitable and that the provisions of para 529 of the Shastri award were not applicable. It was also submitted that the agreement dated 20th December, 1958 referred to above on behalf of the workman was not binding on the bank and in any case its terms were not violated. These points raised by the parties have now to be examined.

18. Two statements were filled by the workman in order to support his contention that employees who were less qualified and junior to him, were recommended for sitting in the written test and his claims were ignored vide Ext. W/9-10. In W/10 the employees at serial No. 1, 2 and 7 were definitely senior to Shri Kapur. None of them was M.A. in commerce though they were graduates and had passed part one of the Indian Institute of Bankers Examination. The other five employees were junior to him and were less qualified except Shri H. L. Handa at serial No. 3. The list Ext. W/9 gives the details of 17 employees whose names were considered for this examination and some of them were less qualified to Kapur though they were senior to him and others were junior to him and were less qualified, though they fulfilled the conditions of eligibility. The academic qualifications of a candidate no doubt, have to be given due consideration, but apart from that the performance of a workman has also to be kept in mind while making recommendation for superior posts. This performance is reflected in the yearly confidential reports of an employee and the officer recommending his name has also his own impressions about him. The concerned workman made an attempt to prove that the reports given to him by his officers about his performance right from his appointment upto 1962 were good and compared favourably with the reports of his other colleagues whose names were recommended. Ext. M/1, which has been filed by the bank besides showing his qualifications, also gives an idea of his performance from 1955 upto April, 1962. In 1955, the remarks were that his work was satisfactory. From 1956 to 1958 he earned 'very satisfactory' reports. In 1959 his work was described as 'satisfactory' and in 1960 and 1961 as 'average'. In April, 1962 Shri Nagar gave him 'average' report and this entry was admittedly made after the "nil report" had been forwarded by this officer on the 21st February, 1962. So the last report was not considered as it was not there and the reports upto 31st March, 1961 as given in Ext. 1, were before the officers when the performance of the concerned workman was judged. From the statement of Shri Ahluwalia MW/2 it appears that previously there was no standardised nomenclature prescribed for making confidential reports about work and capacity of the bank employees. According to him the remarks in common use were 'very satisfactory or satisfactory'. This nomenclature was changed from 1959 and the remarks given to the employees were to begin with 'excellent' followed by 'good', 'average', 'below average' and lastly 'poor' vide Ext. W/2A, which is a 'memorandum of Instructions for the guidance of the reporting officers. He admits that only the

remark 'poor' could be considered as 'adverse' which would require notice to the employee concerned. He also admitted that the remark 'average' in the new nomenclature would correspond to the remarks 'satisfactory' under the old nomenclature. In Ext. W/2A the meaning attached to the terms 'excellent', 'good', 'average', 'below average' and 'poor' are given. By 'average' is meant attainment of normal standard and it does not impose any type of dis-qualification. Under the head 'ability' in the enclosure Ext. W/2B, to the memorandum, it is mentioned that average means position of intelligence required for the job and under 'conduct' at serial No. 8, average means 'honest and dependable'. So if for several years, the workman earned 'average or satisfactory' reports still he could be considered eligible for selection for the test, apart from his high educational qualifications which he possessed. After considering this aspect of the matter, it is to be seen if the other employees who were recommended for the test had better confidential reports than those of Shri Kapur.

19. Copies of confidential reports of the other employees of the category to which Shri Kapur belonged, were also placed on the record and their correctness was not disputed by the bank. At my instance, Shri Kapur prepared a statement of a few employees who were junior to him but had not earned better reports and still their names were recommended. In that connection, the names of Dilbagh Rai Khanna, J. K. Jain, Harbhushan Lal, K. K. Kapur, J. C. Luthra may be seen in this report. All of them were junior to Shri Kapur and their confidential reports did not show better performance than that of Shri Kapur. After going through these confidential reports of the various employees, I am inclined to take the view that the recommendations for his being considered for the post of a trainee assistant should have been made by the bank, when the employees having the same performance and in some cases of lesser qualifications and junior to him were recommended.

20. On behalf of the bank, it was argued that to recommend the concerned employee for the post of a trainee assistant was within the discretion of the bank irrespective of the fact that he was equipped with higher qualifications than others and had performance not in any way inferior to those who were recommended for these posts. In answer to this argument, the learned counsel for the workman drew my attention to para No. 529 of the Shastry award and to para No. 6 of the agreement dated the 20th December, 1958, between the federation and the bank. Para 529 of the Sharstry award reads as follows:—

"We do not think that any hard and fast rules can be laid down in connection with promotions. We are definitely opposed to the suggestion that employees' unions should be consulted in connection with promotions. It cannot be supported on principle. We do not think that such consultation is likely to be helpful either. While there is no doubt that seniority in service should be one of the most important factors to be taken into account for the purpose, we are unable to agree that mere length of service alone irrespective of efficiency, educational qualifications, character and nature of responsibility required in connection with the vacancies to be filled in should be the sole or even the main criterion for promotion. Promotion is certainly not a matter which could be made automatic and a great deal of discretion by its very nature must rest with the management in this connection. It is not only difficult but very undesirable to lay down any one single principle for the exercise of this discretion. In our opinion there must be cases of employees in the banking industry as elsewhere in which efficiency of some employees does not necessarily improve with mere length of service. No do all employees in all cases show capacity for work involving higher responsibilities. The apprehension of the employees underlying the demand for length of service to be the sole governing factor for promotion may be due to apprehensions of nepotism and victimisation of employees who take active interest in the trade union movement. No substantial proof in support of this apprehensions has been laid before us, and such cases, if any, can only be dealt with in other ways or as provided by law. We, however, direct that even when direct recruitment to particular posts is decided on, deserving men already in service who come up to the required educational qualifications should also be enabled to compete for such recruitment by a reasonable relaxation of the rules relating to age and other restrictions, if any. We further direct that in the case of employees who are not found fit for promotion the decision should be borne out by service records of the employees and that when a person senior in service is superseded

it should be for good and cogent reasons. We recommend that such an employee should have the right to appeal to the General Manager or the Managing Director who should consider the appeal with an open mind and revise the decision if necessary, and that such appeal should not be treated as an act of indiscipline on the part of the employee by the officers under whom he may be working.

21. From the perusal of the above, it is obvious that the Tribunal which gave the said award directed that in case of employees, who were not found fit for promotion, the decision should be borne out by service records of the employees and the senior in service could only be superseded for good and cogent reasons. In the present case as I have discussed above, no reason were given at all as to why the workmen was left out and a nil report was submitted by Shri Nagar to the bank. On the otherhand, persons of lesser qualifications were recommended to take the examination. Shri Sagar then submitted that para 529 of this award did not apply to posts of a non-workman category and its amplitude was confined to promotion to the higher posts in the category of a workmen. I am afraid that a plain reading of this para does not warrant that conclusion and the direction was given for promotional posts of either category provided the promotion was from the workman category. I am, therefore, inclined to take the view that direction given in this para of the Shastry award which is binding on the bank, was violated in as much as no cogent and sufficient reasons were assigned for not recommending the name of the concerned workman.

22. The case of the workman is also on a firm ground if we persue the agreement dated the 20th December, 1958, between the Federation and the bank vide Ext. W/8. A meeting took place on that date between the Directors of the Bank and the representatives of the Federation with regard to certain items mentioned in the copy of the minutes of the meeting. One of the items was the promotion of the clerical staff to the posts of staff assistants. The point made out by the federation during the course of discussion, was that the basis for promotion was limited to the agents' recommendation which was not very satisfactory. It was also submitted on behalf of the Federation that seniority should be guiding factor in making the promotion to the staff assistant's grade. It was agreed after discussion between the parties that promotion to the staff assistant's grade, should be merit-cum-seniority with greater emphasis on merit and if any person who had passed both parts of the Institute of Bankers Examination, was not recommended for promotion, his case should be required into. This was a solemn agreement arrived at between the Federation and the bank at the highest level and the commitment made therein should have been honoured unless this agreement was modified or revoked. The concerned workman satisfied the conditions mentioned therein. But he was ignored and others who were junior to him and were possessed of lesser qualifications, were considered. In that event the matter should have been enquired into by the concerned authorities as provided in the agreement. The workman and the union, made several representations to the authorities of the bank bringing these facts to their notice, but no heed was paid nor was the matter enquired into. The reply which the workman received from the bank was that the provisions of para 529 of the Shastry award did not apply. I am, therefore, inclined to take the view that the terms of this agreement were also violated by the bank in not recommending the name of the workman and no enquiry was held.

23. The next point which was brought to my notice by the learned counsel of the Bank was that the concerned workman had no experience of all the seats, that his area of work was confined only to one section and that on account of his other activities, he had hardly any time to devote to his official duties. According to him, the Bank, therefore, did not consider him a fit person for being recommended for the post of a trainee assistant. I shall consider this aspect of this case while taking into consideration the question of alleged victimisation of the workman by the Bank on account of his trade union activities. At this stage it suffices to say that the Bank was not justified in ignoring the claim of the workman for recommending his name for the post of the trainee assistant, in view of the provisions of para 529 of the Shastry award and the agreement between the Federation and the bank, referred to above.

24. The concerned workman joined the service at Kanpur on the 22nd April, 1955. In his statement WW/-, he deposed that he was elected Secretary of the Local Unit of the Association in 1957 at Kanpur. On his transfer to Delhi in 1957, the union again elected him as the Secretary of the local unit. In 1959 he

became a member of the Central Committee. The workman deposes that in March, 1960, when there was a strike for twenty one days in all the branches of the bank including the New Delhi Head Office, he took active part in organising this strike and made an extensive tour of the branches in Delhi Circle. After the strike was called off, the relations between the management and the employees became somewhat strained and the workman states that the management issued confidential instructions to their branch agents to take action against active workers and to keep an eye on their activities. Prizes and certificates amounting to one lakh of rupees were awarded to loyal workers. A column was also added in the prescribed form of recommendations of employees for promotion as to whether the recommendee had taken part in the strike or any such other activity of similar nature. The workman was elected deputy secretary of the association immediately after the strike. He was the organising secretary of the Central Association and being the deputy general secretary of the association was top office-bearer of the association in Delhi Circle. He further stated that he used to defend the employees in various departmental enquiries, conciliation proceedings and labour courts and also represented the associations before the Desai Tribunal. A bank employee housing society was formed with the approval of the bank and this society had to build houses for the bank employees with the financial assistance of the bank. Shri Kapur was also elected as Secretary of that society and he states that he used to take leave or permission from his superiors whenever he did the work of that society during office hours. Co-operative store for the bank employees was also organised in co-operation with the bank and Shri Kapur became its Secretary. Staff was provided for this store by the bank which included one senior clerk of the bank for working as full time manager and one junior clerk to work as accountant, besides the salesman and the weighman, who were appointed by the store. All these employees worked under the supervision of the concerned workman. Yet Shri Kapur was the secretary of another Central Committee known as Welfare Committee of the State Bank of India which was an official duty assigned to him by the bank. One typist had also been allotted to Shri Kapur by the bank for dealing with the correspondence addressed to the bank by the branch manager in regard to the welfare of the staff. The witness produced by the bank did not deny that Shri Kapur was holding all these offices in the various organisations. Shri N. K. Jain, MW/4, Deputy General Manager of the bank admitted in his cross-examination that the workman was one of the top office bearers of the union. To the same effect, it is statement of Shri B. P. Sharma, MW/3. The bank also gave Rs. 2 lakhs for the welfare of its employees to this organisation. Shri Ahluwalia MW/2 admitted that the workman was the Secretary of the stores and he was provided with two clerks. Shri Nagar MW/1 admitted that the bank was encouraging the housing co-operative societies of the staff in pursuance of the policy of the bank and had put two representatives on the management to see that the funds allotted by the bank to the society for the construction of houses for the employees were not mismanaged. The report of the managing committee of the Staff Co-operative housing society Limited, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1962, Ext. W/1 was also placed on the record by the workman. There on the title page, Shri J. N. Kapur Hon'y., Secretary of the society is seen explaining the layout of the plant of the bank enclave to the high officers of the bank. From this evidence it is crystal clear that the concerned workman besides being one of the top office bearers of the union, was also taking active part in the welfare activities for the bank employees with the knowledge of the bank. The case of the workman, is that on account of these activities and the fact that he took active part in the strike, the management victimised him and did not recommend his name for the post of assistant trainee. With a view to substantiate this charge against the bank, my attention was drawn to the evidence placed on the record. It was stated by Shri Kapur himself in his statement before this Tribunal, that he had worked under Shri Nagar MW/1 at Kanpur where he was accountant and naturally he came into contact with him. Shri Nagar took over temporary charge of district No. 3 in February, 1965. Shri Kapur states that I met him (Nagar) and asked what he was doing in the matter of recommendation for trainee assistants. The workman states that Shri Nagar stated that he would look to the cases of the other employees and further told him that since he (Kapur) was qualified, his name would certainly be recommended. On the following day, according to Shri Kapur, Shri Nagar called him and told him that he was recommending his name and that he (Kapur) should prepare for the test. The workman continues that three or four days after this episode, Shri Nagar again called him and told him that he had not recommended Kapur's name and stated that he was told not to do so by the superior authorities on account of his trade union activities. Kailash Nath WW/1 is an employee in the branch of the bank at New Delhi. He deposed that he had occasion to discuss with Shri

Mutto and Mr. Ahluwalla about the promotion of Shri Kapur in March, 1962. The two officers replied that since Kapur was too active in trade union activities, he would not be suitable for promotion. In the cross-examination it was frankly admitted that he was friend of Mr. Kapur. Shri S. N. Duber WW/2 who is deputy general secretary of the association stated that in the beginning of 1962 when he came to know that Shri Kapur had not been called for interview for the post of trainee assistant, he approached Shri Nagar who was then incharge of districts No. 2 and 3 along with Shri Gori Shanker, Vice-Chairman of Local Unit and Shri G. D. Sharma its assistant secretary in the first week of March, 1962, and requested him to recommend Shri Kapur's name for the post of assistant trainee. The witness adds that Shri Nagar told them that he was prepared to recommend Shri Kapur's name because he was satisfied with his work and conduct, but had instructions not to do so from the staff superintendent Shri G. K. Ahluwalla. Shri Duber further continues that he then saw Shri Ahluwalla and asked him why he had issued instructions for not including Shri Kapur's name. According to the witness, Shri Ahluwalla replied that he had nothing to do with such recommendations but he would convey this to the Secretary and Treasurer of the bank. Shri Duber states that Shri Ahluwalla further advised him to tell Kapur not to indulge too much in trade union activities and that he should not expect any promotion. Shri Duber then saw the Secretary and Treasurer Shri Vajafdar who told him that such an attitude was not conducive to the maintenance of cordial relations between the management and the employees. Shri Vajafdar is alleged to have further told Shri Duber that he knew Shri Kapur personally and that he was afraid that if he was promoted, he might spoil the officers of the bank. Shri Gori Shankar WW/3 and Ganesh Dass Sharma WW/4 who were stated to have accompanied Shri Duber to Shri Nagar, gave the same version about this deputation meeting Shri Nagar in connection with the promotion of Shri Kapur. Shri Nagar, however, in his cross-examination denied to have met the representatives of the union after he had made a nil report. But he added that Shri Kapur did see him. Similarly, Shri Ahluwalla in his statement did not deny that Duber met him and stated that it might have been mentioned to him as grievance in 1962 that Shri Kapur had not been recommended. He, however, stated that he was not connected with Shri Kapur's case at that time. An affidavit of Shri Vajafdar, who was the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank at New Delhi, was also produced. In this affidavit Shri Vajafdar categorically denied that he ever instructed Shri Nagar not to recommend the name of Kapur. It is true that Shri Vajafdar was not permitted to be summoned as a witness for reasons given in my order dated 14th May, 1969. So there are two sets of witnesses, one supporting the version of the workman and the union representatives that the name of Shri Kapur was not recommended on account of his trade union activities, while the other deny it. Sarvshri Vajafdar, Nagar and Ahluwalla held responsible positions in the banks' hierarchy and if they really harboured any grudge against the workman on account of his trade union activities, they should not have divulged it to the workman or to the representatives of the union. The very purpose for that grudge was defeated by their alleged disclosure and it was against normal human conduct. It seems to be highly improbable that not one but several representatives of the union should have been informed that the management wanted to victimise Shri Kapur for his trade union activities. For this reason, I hold that these allegations made by the representatives of the union and Shri Kapur against the management of the bank cannot be sustained.

25. The other reason given by Shri Kapur for his name not being sent, was that the management felt annoyed due to his taking active part in the strike and demonstrations in 1960. His other witnesses have also supported him in that respect. Shri Ahluwalla admitted in his statement that strike took place in the bank in 1960 and a very large number of employees participated in that strike including Shri Kapur. He added that no action was taken by the bank against the strikers nor was any circular issued by the bank instructing that an eye should be kept on the active participant in the strike. Shri P. D. Sharma who was the Vice-President of the Association, was proceeded against not for taking part in the strike but for locking up a room in an unauthorised manner and for the disobedience of the orders of his agent. Similarly, Shri V. K. Gandhi was proceeded against in a departmental enquiry on the charge of gross-mis-conduct. One of the acts of mis-conduct was an assault on sub-accountant and others. Shri T. N. Malhotra was charge-sheeted for instigating some members of the staff in connection with overtime work, but the chargesheet was not followed. So the above named persons who took part in strike were not proceeded against for their participation therein, but for alleged acts of mis-conduct. On the otherhand, Shri Ahluwalla in his statement bore testimony to this fact that certain office bearers of the

association were recommended for the posts of trainee assistants. In that connection, he mentioned the names of the President of the local unit of the association, Shri Maya Ram Singal, Assistant General Secretary, Shri R. N. Malhotra, Vice-President of the Association, T. N. Malhotra, office bearers of the staff association, Shri R. K. Sharma, Secretary of the Rampur unit, Shri S. L. Lekhey Secretary of the Local unit of the Kashganj branch, R. S. Saxena, Secretary of the Association at Itawa and B. K. Roy, assistant general secretary of the All India Organisation of the association. If it was the intention of the bank to victimise the office bearers of the association for participation in the strike, I do not think that they should have been called for test and interview after their names had been recommended for the post of assistant trainee. One of them Shri B. K. Roy was promoted as staff officer. I, therefore, cannot persuade myself to subscribe to the view that Shri Kapur was victimised for his taking active part in the strike.

26. On behalf of the bank, Shri Sagar pointed out that the concerned workman had not the experience of working at various seats and so his name was not recommended. The other reason advanced was that Shri Kapur, on account of his activities in the various organisations found little time to devote to his official work as a clerk, with the result that his work could not be judged. He also contended that Shri Kapur used to attend to such work without any permission of the bank and was thus not considered desirable to be recommended for the post of trainee assistant. I may add here at the very outset that Shri Ahluwalia, who worked as Asstt. Superintendent, Personal Asstt. to the Secretary and Treasurer of the bank and was superintendent staff section, is expected to know as to whether it is necessary for the employees to work on all seats before his name can be recommended for the post of trainee assistant. He categorically stated that the experience of a particular seat was not pre-requisite for recommendation for the selection of a trainee assistant. Shri Kapur, however, stated that he had worked on all the important seats such as advances, statistics, charges, records and welfare activities. He also stated that he had been working in the advance seat for 4 to 5 years and had been dealing with the analysis of advances and correspondence relating to other miscellaneous duties of the section. He further deposed that he knew instances of other employees who had never worked in the advance section even as a clerk, but they were recommended for the post of trainee assistant. One of these persons is G. C. Jain who was only typist, Sarvshri R. L. Tandon and Raj Nath Sharma who were recommended for this post and were called for test, according to Shri Kapur, had not worked in advance section. These facts lend support to the statement of Shri Ahluwalia that working on a particular seat was not a condition precedent to the recommendation for the post of trainee assistant. My attention was, however, drawn on behalf of the bank to the statement of Shri B. P. Sharma MW/3. He deposed that Shri Kapur worked under him from October 1958 to October, 1961, till he was there. According to him Kapur was working in the advance section. He referred to Ext. M/14 which indicated the duties of Kapur and other employees. He admitted that on account of re-organisation, this duty was transferred to general department, but Kapur was not transferred to that department in October, 1961. Shri Kapur was transferred to district No. 3 where he was a senior assistant. There the workman's duty consisted of weekly analysis of advances upto 16th February, 1962. After going through this evidence, I am inclined to take the view that it cannot be said that Kapur had no experience at the various seats. Shri Kapur worked at the various seats and had the necessary experience. Even if he had none, according to Shri Ahluwalia, it was not a condition precedent to his being considered for the post of trainee assistant.

27. I have already given above the various organisations of the bank in which Shri Kapur held important offices. Shri Kapur has stated that he attended to those duties after the office hours and if sometimes it was required that he should attend to those duties during the office hours, he got the permission of his superiors. Even Shri Ahluwalia admitted that Shri Kapur was the principal organiser of the housing society which built 60 houses for the employees of the bank. All this credit went to Shri Kapur and but for his this scheme could not be implemented. Shri Ahluwalia stated that this work of the society affected Shri Kapur's work as an employee of the bank in-as-much as he did not take any interest in the work of the bank. But he did not know whether he went out of the bank during the office hours with the permission of the bank or without it. Shri B. P. Sharma MW/3 stated that he did not attend to his work solely and left sometimes earlier of his own sweet will. When asked if he ever objected to Kapur's attending to the welfare, housing and another activities, though it was within his knowledge, he replied in the negative. He never gave any remarks in the attendance register that the workman was frequently absenting himself nor did he give any adverse report against Shri Kapur. Shri N. K. Jain MW/4 Dy. General Manager of the bank, stated that Kapur worked under him for six months and he found his work to be

satisfactory. Shri K. C. Singh MW/5 Staff Officer supervised the work of the concerned workman from October, 1961 to July, 1964. According to him, Shri Kapur was not regular in his attendance but he admitted that whatever work he gave him, he did it to his satisfaction. The witness adds that he asked Shri Kapur as to why he remained absent and the reply which he got was that he was busy with the housing society affairs. The witness did not make any complaint in writing against Shri Kapur but stated that he reported orally to the superior officers who already knew this fact. This irregularity, according to the witness, continued till Kapur remained under him. He did not even mention this in confidential report that he was irregular and admits that his conduct was good. From the above evidence, it is clear that Shri Kapur was actively associated with the housing society of the bank and put considerable effort for its coming into existence and right from the highest officers to his immediate superior knew about it. The possibility that on several times Kapur left the bank for the purpose of attending to the business of the society, cannot be excluded. But this was within the knowledge of all and they did not take any action against him and for obvious reasons. They wanted this project to come up and so in my opinion, had permitted Shri Kapur to devote his time even during the office hours if he considered necessary. This explains as to why all kept silent for a number of years and knowing fully well that he sometimes absented from the bank, they never took any action against him. They never mentioned in his yearly confidential reports that he was irregular in attendance. This, therefore, would not be the ground for not recommending him for the post of trainee assistant if he was otherwise eligible as shown above that he was.

28. On behalf of the bank it was argued that Shri Nagar's statement should not be believed as he had made a mis-statement of fact. Shri Nagar had stated that immediate superior of Shri J. N. Kapur was Shri K. C. Singh who was either a sub-accountant or staff assistant. Shri K. C. Singh, according to this witness, submitted a report in pencil which was brought to him by Shri J. N. Khanna. The witness further added that he had a rough idea that Shri K. C. Singh had made a report that Shri Kapur was an average type of worker and that it was on the lines of C.O.S. 220. That report was not been produced and is stated to have been destroyed. Shri J. N. Khanna has not been produced but K. C. Singh was produced by the bank. Shri Singh, however, denied to have made any confidential report prescribed for the post of trainee assistant. He was not specifically asked if he gave any rough report in pencil to Shri J. N. Khanna, for its being taken into consideration while recommending the name of the concerned workman for the post of trainee assistant. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said that Shri Nagar has made a mis-statement of fact.

29. For the aforesaid reasons, my conclusions on the above issues are that the concerned workman was not ignored for the post of trainee assistant by the bank with a view to victimise him for his trade union activities. But the action of the bank in not recommending him for this post was not justified in-as-much as it was opposed to the provision of para 529 of the Shastry award and violated the agreement dated the 20th December, 1958. The bank should have recommended this workman for the test. It did not have the unlimited discretion to recommend or not to recommend an employee, because this discretion was to be exercised within the four corners of the agreement and the award. I shall, therefore, record my findings on issue No. 2 against the workman and issue No. 3 in his favour.

30. The next question that falls for decision is as to what relief is the workman entitled in view of my finding in issue No. 3? The learned counsel for the workman contended that the bank should be directed to appoint him as trainee assistant from 1962 when he was excluded and he should rank senior to all the trainee assistants and staff officers appointed thereafter. While making this submission, this aspect of the case was over-looked that mere recommendation did not result in an appointment of an employee as a trainee assistant. After recommendation, the concerned employee had to take a test and if he passed, then he had again to appear before the interview board. After successfully crossing the other two stages he could then be appointed as trainee assistant. If effect is given to this contention of the learned counsel for the workman, it would mean that the concerned workman is to be appointed without passing the examination and without appearing before any interview board. The other employees who subsequently completed those tests and interviews and have been appointed, every year, will have a legitimate grievance that a person who never qualified, has been appointed and has ranked senior to them for no fault of theirs. This will give rise to anomalies. The only relief which I deem to be feasible under the circumstances is that the bank be directed to recommend the concerned workman for this post and permit him to sit in the next test which it may hold. If he is successful in the test,

he should be interviewed according to the instructions issued by the bank on this subject. The said direction is issued and the award is made accordingly.

(Thirty nine pages)

31st January, 1970.

(Sd.) R. K. BAWEJA,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.

[No. 51(53)/62-LRIV/LRIII.]

S.O. 902.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 3337, dated the 13th August, 1969, the Central Government had declared the iron ore mining industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), for a period of six months from the 4th September, 1969;

And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 4th March, 1970.

[No. F. 1/10/70-LRI.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1970

S.O. 903.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bank of Rajasthan Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Gopal Narain Sharma shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Bank of Rajasthan Limited in reverting Shri C. M. Sharma, temporary Godown-keeper employed at Beawar Branch of the Bank on 30th September 1969 was justified? if not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 23/12/70-LR-III.]

New Delhi, the 26th February 1970

S.O. 904.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the National and Grindlays Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, Whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Shri Anant Bahadur Singh, a workman of the National and Grindlays Bank Limited, Calcutta for the Special Allowance admissible to Bill Collector is justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled and from when?"

[No. 23/8/70/LRIII.]

S.O. 905.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Allahabad Bank and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri K. P. Gupta shall be the Presiding Officer, with Headquarters at Allahabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Allahabad Bank in withholding Special Allowance of Sarvashri S. S. Agarwal and K. L. Ojha of the Katra Branch of the Bank for the days they remained on leave is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

[No. 23/66/69/LRIII.]

New Delhi, the 28th February 1970

S.O. 906.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri B. M. Jayamahadeva Prasad, shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Bangalore and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore, was justified in imposing the punishment of withholding increment of Shri S. Rangavittal, Coin/Note Examiner Grade II, for a period of six months with effect from the 21st February, 1969? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 23/108/69-LRIII.]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 27th February 1970

S.O. 907.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 26th February, 1970.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-38 of 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri A. T. Zambre, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—Shri G. V. Kerkar, Labour and Welfare Officer.

For the workmen—Shri D. A. Deshpande, President, Goa Dock Labour Union, Vasco da Gama.

STATES: Union Territory of Goa.

INDUSTRY: Ports and Docks.

Bombay, dated 30th January 1970.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment by their Order No. 28(35)/67-LRIII, dated 18th November 1967 have referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers, Vasco da Gama and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the following demands of the shovel operators, mechanics and fitters employed by Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers, Vasco da Gama, namely:—
 - (i) that they should be granted the benefits of their services upto the 18th November, 1964;
 - (ii) that they should be granted idling allowances with effect from the 26th October 1966,
 - (iii) that they should be granted leave and holidays, and
 - (iv) that they should be granted the benefits of a provident fund scheme are justified?
- (2) If so to what relief are they entitled?"

2. The employers Messrs Shantilal Khushaldas and Brothers are clearing, forwarding and steamer agents. They have in their employ workers of the categories of shovel operators, mechanics, fitters etc. These workers are members of the Goa Dock Labour Union (INTUC). The union by its statement of claim has alleged that in the month of August 1964 the shovel operators were getting a salary of Rs. 110 plus Rs. 20 as allowance and the mechanics and fitters were getting Rs. 100 per month. This amount was paid to them whether work was available to them or not and it was nothing else but a minimum guarantee for a month. The workmen were also getting extra earnings as they were paid on a piecemeal basis for the actual work performed. In the month of September/October 1964 the pay scale was revised and a new scale was introduced by which the workers were getting Rs. 175 per month without any allowance. It is alleged that on or about 27th February 1965 the management by its agreement brought down the salaries of the workmen to the August 1964 level i.e. Rs. 110 plus Rs. 20 to the shovel operators and Rs. 100 to the mechanics and fitters. The workmen were not getting other benefits and hence they had through their union represented to the management to revise the service conditions of the shovel operators and mechanics. The union's demand for revision of pay scales and awarding to the workmen the benefits of the interim recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers was taken up in conciliation before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Vasco da Gama and after the failure report of the Conciliation Officer the Central Government referred the dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal as stated above.

3. The management by its written statement has contended that the services of the shovel operators were terminated due to their participation in a strike for 73 days along with the winchmen employed by the management but subsequently

all the shovel operators were appointed afresh in the month of February 1965 by mutual consent and they were not entitled to any benefits before their services were terminated. Regarding idling allowance the management has contended that the workers were paid idling allowance due to mistake. The idling allowance paid to registered dock workers was paid on different footing inasmuch as the registered dock workers were daily rated and not monthly rated since they get only 18 days guarantee and the workmen were not entitled to get any idling allowance. Regarding leave facilities and provident fund scheme it was contended that the management had extended all leave facilities to the workers. They had also decided to bring these workers under the company's provident fund scheme and the reference should be dismissed.

4. After the statement of claim and written statement the reference was kept for hearing on several dates, but it had to be adjourned for one reason or the other and mostly because both the parties represented that they wanted to negotiate the dispute and arrive at an amicable settlement. When the dispute was again fixed for hearing at Panjim (Goa) on 22nd January 1970 both the parties submitted that they had settled the dispute and made an application to pass a consent award in terms of the settlement.

5. By the settlement the company has agreed to introduce new scales of pay to each of the categories of workers involved in the reference. They have also fixed a scheme of dearness allowance for each category and in view of these revised scales the workers have withdrawn their demands about the past benefits and the idling allowance. Pending the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers the present leave facilities are to be continued. The company has also agreed to introduce a scheme of provident fund for the employees covered under the terms of reference. This settlement is to be binding for a period of three years.

6. The dispute is pending since long and the management has introduced a revised scale of pay and also granted a scheme of dearness allowance. In my opinion the terms of settlement are fair and reasonable and I pass an award in terms of the settlement annexure A which shall form part of this award.

No order as to costs.

(Sd.) A. T. ZAMBRE,

Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

Agreement

The Government of India vide the notification No. 28(35)/67-LRII made a reference No. CGIT-38 of 1967 dated 18th November 1967 to the Industrial Tribunal Central Bombay pertaining to the demands of service benefits, idling allowance, leave facilities, holidays and provident Fund.

During the pendency of this reference the parties requested the Tribunal to grant some time to facilitate to come to some amicable settlement. The parties thereafter discussed the issues under reference and with a view to overall settle all issues the parties have come to the following settlements:—

Terms of Settlement

1. The Company agrees to introduce following scales of pay:

- (i) Jr. S. Op.—115—3—136—4—EB—4—160.
- (ii) Sr. S. Op.—150—4—170—5—195—EB—6—225—EB—7—253.
- (iii) Mechanics—150—4—170—5—195—EB—6—225—EB—7—253.
- (iv) Fitters—138—4—170—5—185.
- (v) Shovel Keepers and Greasers—104—2—116—3—131—EB—140.

2. The Company agrees to introduce following Scheme of D.A. for the above categories:

Pay range	Basic	D.A.
Upto 139		55
140—179		77
180—239		101
240—429		123

3. The Company also agrees to pay an additional ad hoc allowance of 12 per cent of the basic pay with a view to compensate expenses incurred on housing and due to location of their work place. It is further agreed that in case the Central Wage Board for P. & D.W. at Major Ports includes in the total pay packet of a dock worker any other elements except basic and D.A. the same shall be adjusted against such relief.

4. The fitment of the salary of the present employees in the new scales is done as per the statement attached herewith and marked as Annexure A to this agreement.

5. The revised total salary as is shown in the Annexure A will be given effect to from 1st July, 1969. It is further agreed between the parties that this fitment is subject to the formula of fitment that may be prescribed by Central Wage Board. It is further agreed that if by virtue of fitment formulae of the Wage Board the total increase given in the existing salary is less than what otherwise would have been payable under the said formula, such difference shall be made good by the Management from 1st July, 1969.

6. In the light of Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this Agreement the Union agrees to withdraw the demand No. 1 and 2.

7. It is hereby agreed to continue present leave facilities pending the Wage Board recommendations in this regard.

8. Since the Company has already introduced the Scheme of Provident Fund for employees covered under the terms of reference, the Union withdraws the demand.

9. The parties hereby agree that wherever there is a reference to the recommendations of Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers, it is understood that the recommendations are unanimous. Wherever the recommendations of Central Wage Board, for Port and Dock Workers are not unanimous, the form in which the Government has accepted recommendations will be followed for the purposes of this Agreement.

10. The parties hereby agree that the Agreement shall be binding for the period of 3 years from 1st January 1970. The amount payable under this Agreement will be paid on 3rd March, 1970.

11. The parties hereby agree to make joint prayer to the Industrial Tribunal Central to pass an Award in terms of settlement.

Signature of the Parties:

Representing Employer.

(Sd.) Illigible.

22.1.70.

Labour Welfare Officer.

Representing Employees.

(Sd.) Illigible.

22.1.70.

President,

Goa Dock Labour Union,
Vasco-Da-Gama.

ANNEXURE 'A'

No. of workers	Present Salary	Category	Revised Scale	Fitment	Total Rise
1	2	3	4	5	6
One	283.80	S. Operator	Rs. 150—4—170—5—195 —EB—6—225—EB —7—253	207 101 (DA) 24.80 (Ad hoc)	Rs. 49/-
Eight	263.80	S. Operator	Do.	332.80 185 101 21.60	Rs. 41.20 307.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.		
Eight	222.30	S. Operator	115—3—136—4—140 —EB—4—160	152 77 18.24	Rs. 24.94
One	146.00	S. Operator	Do.	247.24	Rs. 37.60
Seven	253.80	Mechanics	150—4—170—5—195 —EB—6—225—EB —7—253	182.60 180.00 101.00 19.20	Rs. 46.40
Eleven	212.30	Fitter	138—4—170—5—185	300.20 154.00 77.00 18.48	Rs. 37.18
Seven	160.30	Shovel Keepers	104—2—116—3—131 —EB—3—140	249.48 104.00 55.00 12.48	Rs. 9.18
Eight	146.30	Shovel Keepers	Do.	Do.	Rs. 23.18
Six	135.00	Greasers	Do.	Do.	Rs. 34.48

NOTE.—In case of those eight Jr. Shovel operators whose existing total salary is Rs. 222.30 (Fitment Salary Rs. 247.24 Rs) the management agrees to promote them to Sr. Shovel operators scale as soon as they reached the maximum of their Scale.

(Sd.) Illegible

President,

Goa Dock Labour Union,
Vasco-Da-Gama. 22-1-70

(Sd.) Illegible

22-1-70

Labour Welfare Officer

[No. 28/35/67-LRIII/P&D.]
C. RAMDAS, Dy. Secy.

[Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)]
ORDERS

New Delhi, the 23rd February 1970

S.O. 908.—Whereas an application has been made under section 19(b) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by Messrs. The Bhulanbarree Coal Co. Ltd., (employer) in relation to their establishments mentioned in the Schedule below for extension of the period for the payment of bonus to their employees for the accounting year ending on 30th April, 1969.

And whereas being satisfied that there are sufficient reasons to extend the time I have, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the proviso to clause (b) of Section 19 of the said Act read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. WB-20(42)/65, dated the 28th August, 1965, passed orders on 6th February 1970 extending the period for payment of the said bonus by the said employer by two months upto 28th February 1970 from the last date for payment of bonus under clause (b) of Section 19 of the Act.

Now this is published for information of the employer and all the employees of the said establishment.

THE SCHEDULE

Name and address of the employer (s)	Establishment (s)
The Bhulanbarree Coal Company Ltd., 4 Clive Row, Calcutta.	I. Bhulanbarree Colliery P. O. Patherdih (Dhanbad)

[No. BA-5(1)/70-LS.I.]

New Delhi, the 27th February 1970

S.O. 909.—Whereas an application has been made under Section 19(b) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by Messrs the East Indian Coal Company Ltd., Calcutta (employer) in relation to their establishments mentioned in the Schedule below for extension of the period for the payment of bonus to their employees for the accounting year ending 30th April, 1969.

And whereas being satisfied that there are sufficient reasons to extend the time I have, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the proviso to clause (b) of Section 19 of the said Act read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour Employment No. WB. 20(42)/65 dated the 28th August, 1965, passed orders on 26th February 1970 extending the period for payment of the said bonus by the said employer by 2½ months upto 15th March, 1970 from the last date for payment of bonus under clause (b) of Section 19 of the Act.

Now this is published for information of the employer and all the employees of the said establishment.

THE SCHEDULE

Name and address of the employer(s)	Establishment(s)
1. The East Indian Coal Co. Ltd., 4 Clive Row, Calcutta-1.	Bararee, Jealgora, South Buiaria & Kendwadih Collieries in Jharia Field. Upper Mehtadih, Selected, and Jamburiya, Pure Harijan & Pure Mandman Collieries in Mugura Field.

[No. BA.5(27)/69-LS.I.]

S. C. GUPTA,
Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Community Development)

New Delhi, the 10th February 1970

S.O. 910.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952 (60 of 1952) the Central Government hereby further extend upto 31st August, 1970, the period within which the Commission of Inquiry to look into the affairs and accounts of Bharat Sevak Samaj, appointed by the Government of India in the Department of Community Development *vide* Notification No. 9(2)/68-LKK dated 21st February, 1969, shall make its report to the Central Government.

[No. L. 14012/1/70-PC].

B. R. PATEL, Secy.

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय

(सामुदायिक विकास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 1970

S.O. 910:—जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 60) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस कालाविधि को जिसके भीतर भारत सेवक समाज के मामलों और लेखाश्रों की जांच करने के लिये भारत सरकार के सामुदायिक विकास विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या 9 (2)/68-एल० के० के०, तारीख 21 फरवरी, 1969 द्वारा नियुक्त जांच आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को देगा, 31 अगस्त, 1970 तक और बढ़ाती है।

[सं० एल० 14012/1/70-पी० सी०]

भ० रा० पटेल, सचिव।

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Internal Trade)

New Delhi, the 2nd February 1970

S.O. 911. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956) and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry Nos. SRO 1131 and SRO 1723, dated the 5th April, 1957 and 23rd May, 1957, respectively, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry Nos. S.O. 1406, dated 15th May, 1963, and the Notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Social Security No. S.O. 112 dated the 29th December, 1965, the Central Government hereby deputes (a) one officer of the Ministry of Finance dealing with Khadi and Village Industries; and (b) one officer of the administrative Ministry dealing with Khadi and Village Industries to attend the meetings of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and to take part in the discussions of the Commission without the right to vote.

[No. F. 41/6/69-KVI(P).]

P. SITARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

—
(Department of Industrial Development)

New Delhi the 28th February 1970

S.O. 912/IDRA/29B/70/3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) and in partial modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development) No. S.O. 173/IDRA/29B/70/1 dated the 19th February, 1970, in so far as it relates to substantial expansion of industrial undertakings referred to therein, the Central Government hereby exempts from the operation of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the said Act and the rules made thereunder, all industrial undertakings registered under the said Act or in respect of which licences or permission have been issued under that Act, which have fixed assets in land, buildings, plant and machinery in value not exceeding Rs. 5 crores;

Provided that no such industrial undertaking shall be eligible for exemption,—

- (i) if the value of the said fixed assets after substantial expansion exceeds, at any stage, Rs. 5 crores; or
- (ii) if it belongs to or is controlled by any "Larger Industrial House" as classified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in

the list at Appendix II-A(1) of its report as amended by Government from time to time; or

- (iii) if it is a foreign company or a branch or subsidiary of a foreign company; or
- (iv) if it falls under the category of 'dominant undertakings' as defined in clause (d) of section 2 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969); or
- (v) if it relates to any of the industries listed in Schedule I annexed hereto; or
- (vi) if it requires more than the equivalent of rupees ten lakhs or more than ten percent or the value of the increase in fixed assets in land, buildings, plant and machinery by way of foreign exchange for import of machinery and equipment, whichever is less, or may ordinarily require foreign exchange for import of raw materials, components and the like; or
- (vii) if it relates to any of the industries listed in Schedule II annexed hereto; or
- (viii) if it relates to certain basic, strategic and critical industries listed in Schedule III annexed hereto:

Provided further that the aggregate value of the substantial expansion, whether in one stage or more than one stage, of any industrial undertaking under the exemption contained in this notification, shall not exceed rupees one crore.

SCHEDULE I

- (1) Coal falling under '(1) Coal, lignite, coke and their derivatives' under the heading "2. Fuels";
- (2) Textiles, falling under the heading '23. Textiles (including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed)' manufactured, produced or processed on powerlooms;
- (3) Roller flour milling falling under '(4) Flour' under the heading '27 Food Processing Industries';
- (4) (a) Oil seed crushing, falling under '(1) Vegetable oils, including solvent extracted oils' and (b) Vanaspathi falling under '(2) Vanaspathi' under the heading '28. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspathi';
- (5) Leather falling under the heading '31. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers'; and
- (6) Matches falling under '(3) Matches' under the heading '36. Timber Products'.

SCHEDULE II

1. Absorbent Cotton.
2. Automobile Radiators (except for expansion on merits).
3. Barbed Wire.
4. Beam Scale.
5. Bichromates (except for exports).
6. Bolts and Nuts (except High Tensile and other special type).
7. Conduit Pipes—Metallic.

8. Domestic Electric Appliances and Accessories such as electric iron, roasters, heaters, washing machines etc. other than vacuum cleaners, industrial washing and dry-cleaning machines etc.
9. Dyes—(i) Azo Dyes (Directs and Acids) and
(ii) Basic Dyes.
10. (a) Electrical Wiring Accessories;
(b) Electrical Light fittings (such as chokes, starters, reflectors etc.)
11. Expanded Metal.
12. Fireworks.
13. Formulated Perfumery Compounds.
14. Full P.V.C. Footwear (Chappals, Sandals and Shoes), except for export by predominantly export-oriented units.
15. Glass Holloware by semi-automatic process.
16. Gun Metal Bushes.
17. Hand Numbering Machines.
18. Hand Stapling Machines.
19. Hurricane Lanterns.
20. Hypodermic Needles.
21. Insecticide Dusters and Sprayers (Manual).
22. Laundry Soap.
23. Leather Footwear (except for expansion of the existing units for exports and new units for exports).
24. Machine Screws (except for Socket Head and Special Types).
25. Machine Shop Vices.
26. Metal Clad Switches upto 30 Amps.
27. *Miniature Bulbs*:
 - (a) Miniature Vacuum Bulbs;
 - (b) Torch Bulbs;
 - (c) Radio Panel Bulbs;
 - (d) Cycle Dynamo Bulbs; and
 - (e) Decoration Bulbs.
28. Paints and Varnishes—Dry Distempers, Red Lead, Red Oxide Aluminium Paints, Bitumen Paints to IS Specification Wagon Blocks, Graphite Paints, all Paste Paints.
29. Palm Rose Oil.
30. Paper Conversion Products.
31. Pine Oil (except for composite schemes)
32. Plaster Boards.

33. Plastic Processed Products:—

- (i) Bottle Caps, Buttons, Lamp-shade etc., produced by the compression moulding technique.
- (ii) Plastic Articles manufactured from plastic sheets, Rods or Tubes by the fabrication techniques excluding the technique of vacuum forming.
- (iii) Polythelene Films (Films with a thickness of less than 0.10 mm) and products from the Film such as Bags etc. (excluding heavy duty Bags and Multi-coloured printed film and Bags).
- (iv) Blow-moulded Containers and other similar products manufactured by the blow moulding technique (except for captive use, PVC Containers and change over by existing units manufacturing Metal Containers to Plastic Containers).
- (v) Spectacle Frames from Sheets by fabrication technique or by injection moulding.
- (vi) Manufacture of Polyester Sheets for Buttons and the processing of the Sheets so produced to manufacture Buttons.

34. Rivets of all types (including Bifurcated).

35. Rolling Shutters.

36. Roofing, Flooring and Glazed tiles (except plastic and ceramic tiles of sizes 4" X 4" and above).

37. Safety Matches.

38. Steel Wool.

39. Student's Microscopes.

40. Surgical Gloves (except plastic).

41. Telescopic Aerials (for Radio Receivers).

42. Thermometers (upto 150° C).

43. Water Meters.

44. Welded Wire Mesh (except for expansion for existing units).

45. Wire Brushes and Fibre Brushes.

46. Wire Products—all Wire products such as Wire Nails, Hob Nails, Panel Pins, Horse Shoe Nails.

47. Wood Screws.

48. Steel furniture.

49. Cycle tyres and tubes.

50. Mechanical toys.

- 51. Aluminium utensils
- 52. Fountain pens and ball-point pens.
- 53. Electric horns.
- 54. Hydraulic jacks below 30 tonnes capacity, and
- 55. Tooth paste.

SCHEDULE III

- 1. *Agricultural inputs:*
 - (a) Fertilisers
 - (i) Nitrogenous
 - (ii) Phosphatic
 - (b) Pesticides (basic chemicals only).
 - (c) Tractors and power tillers
 - (d) Rock-Phosphate and pyrites.
- 2. *Iron and Steel:*
 - (a) Iron ore.
 - (b) Pig iron and steel.
 - (c) Alloy and special steels.
- 3. *Non-ferrous metals*
- 4. *Petroleum:*
 - (a) Oil exploration and production.
 - (b) Petroleum refining.
 - (c) Selected petro-chemicals.
 - (i) Integrated petro-chemicals complexes.
 - (ii) D.M.T.
 - (iii) Caprolactum.
 - (iv) Acrylonitrile.
 - (v) Synthetic rubber.
- 5. *Coking coal*
- 6. *Heavy Industrial Machinery* (to be specified).
- 7. *Ship-building and dredgers*

8. *Newsprint*

9. *Electronics* (Selected components, testing and control equipment wireless and micro-wave equipment).

[No. F. 13(11)/Lic.Pol./69.]

K. VENKATARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Industrial Development)

Corrigendum

New Delhi, the 28th February 1970

S.O. 913/IDRA/18G/68.—In the Cement Control (Fourth Amendment Order, 1968 published in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1968 with the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development) No. S.O. 2034/IDRA/18G/68 dated the 27th May, 1968, on page 2735 in line 7 for 'released' read 'realised'.

[No. F. 1-1/70-Cem.].

G. RAMANATHAN, Under Secy.

श्रीयोगिक विभाग, भारतीय व्यापार फवा समवाय कार्य मंत्रालय

(श्रीयोगिक विकास विभाग)

शुद्धिपत्र

मई विल्ली 28 फरवरी, 1970

एस० ओ० ९१३/भाई० डी० भार० ए०/१८ -छ०/६८सीमेंट नियंत्रण (चौथा संशोधन) भावेश 1968 में, जो भारत सरकार के श्रीयोगिक विकास, भारतीय व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय (श्रीयोगिक विकास विभाग) सं० एस० ओ० २०३४/भाई० डी० भार० ए०/१८७/६८ विनाक 27 मई, 1968 के आदेश से, भारत का राजतपत्रके भाग 2 खण्ड 3 (2) में दिनांक 8 जून, 1968 को प्रकाशित किया गया था के पृष्ठ 2735 पर पंक्ति 38 में 'जारी करने' के स्थाने पर 'बंसूल करने' पढ़िए।

[सं० एफ० 1-1/70-सीमेंट]

जी० रामनाथन, अवर सचिव

(Department of Industrial Development)

(INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION)

New Delhi, the 19th February 1970

S.O. 914.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation (14) of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended subsequently, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L-642, particulars of which are given below, has been cancelled w.e.f. 1 February, 1970 :

Licence No. & Date	Name & Address of the licensee	Article/Process covered by the licence cancelled	Relevant Indian Standard
CM/L-642 4-3-1964	M/s. National Laminators, Agarpara, P.O. Kamarhatti, 24, Parganas, W. Bengal having their office at National Tobacco Bldg, 1-2, Court House Corner, Calcutta-1.	Bitumen Felts for Water-proofing and Damp-proofing, Type 3, Grades 1 and 2.	IS:1322-1965 Specification for Bitumen Felts for Water-proofing and Damp-proofing (Revised)

[No. CMD/55:642]

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 1970

S.O. 915.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for carpenters' metal bodied, bench planes, details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 1 February, 1970 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Carpenters' metal bodied, bench planes.	IS:4057-1967 Specification for carpenters' metal bodied, bench planes.	One piece	25 paise

[No. CMD/13 : 10.]

S.O. 916.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark, design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1 February 1970 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No. Design of the Standard Mark Product/Class of Product No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)



Carpenters' metal
bodied, bench
planes

IS:4057-1967 Speci-
fication for car-
penters' metal
bodied, bench planes

The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13 : 9.]

New Delhi, the 24th February 1970

S. O. 917.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	IS:106-1962 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, priming, for enamels, for use or wood (Revised).	S.O. 3593 dated 1 December 1962	No. 1 January 1970	[Page 6, Table I, S. No. (vii), Col. 1 Jan 1970 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35.0°C'.	
2	IS:117-1964 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, finishing, exterior, semi-gloss, for general purposes, to Indian Standard colours (Revised).	S.O. 3059 dated 2 October 1965	No. 1 January 1970	The amendments aim at aligning IS:117 and IS:123 with JSS 3025 and JSS 3029 respectively, issued by the Department	1 Jan 1970
3	IS:123-1962 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, finishing, semi-gloss, for general purposes, to Indian Standard colours (Revised).	S.O. 483 dated 16 February 1963	No. 1 January 1970	of Standardization, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, and also include other modifications considered necessary through use of these standards.	1 Jan 1970
4	IS:137-1965 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, matt or egg-shell flat, finishing, interior, to Indian Standard colour, as required (Revised).	S.O. 664 dated 5 March 1966	No. 1 February 1970	[Page 5, Table, 1 Sl. No. (ix), Col. 1] Substitute '30°C' for '35°C'.	1 February 1970
5	IS:148-1959 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, undercoating, stoving, for enamels and general purposes, colour as required.	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March 1955	No. 2 February 1970	[Page 3, Table, I, Sl. No. (xiv), Col. 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35°C (or 95°F)'.	1 February 1970
6	IS:151-1950 Specification for ready mixed paint, spraying, finishing, stoving, enamel, for general purposes, colour as required	S.R.O. 658 dated 26 March 1955	No. 2 February 1970	[Page 3, Table I, Sl. No. xv, Col. 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35°C (or 95°F)'.	1 February 1970

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7	IS:531-1959 Specification for leaded brass strip for use in the manufacture of parts for instruments.	S.O. 613 dated 12 March 1960	No. 2 January 1970	This amendment has been issued to keep Alloy Bs 64 Pbl in abeyance.	1 January 1970
8	IS:561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders—(Second Revision).	S.O. 3593 dated 1 December 1962	No. 4 January 1970	Clauses 3.1.1 and 5.1 have been substituted by new ones.	30 January 1970
9	IS:642-1963 Specification for varnish medium for aluminium paint (Revised).	S.O. 2370 dated 24 August 1963	No. 2 February 1970	[Page 5, Table I, Sl. No. (i), Col. 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35°C'.	1 February 1970
10	IS:814-1967 Specification for covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel (Second Revision).	S.O. 3453 dated 28 September 1968	No. 1 June 1969	Clause 7.1 has been substituted by a new one	4 December 1969
11	IS:1232-1964 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, yellow ochre, semi-gloss, for general purposes (Revised).	S.O. 2772 dated 4 December 1965	No. 1 January 1970	[Page 5, Table I, S. No. (vi), col. 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35°C'.	1 January 1970
12	IS:1236-1958 Specification for ready mixed paint, brushing, oil gloss, heat resisting, to Indian Standard colour No. 360 deep buff.	S.O. 1949 dated 27 September 1958	No. 2 February 1970	[Page 3, Table I, Sl. No. (xiii), col 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35°C'.	1 February 1970
13	IS:1257-1958 Specification for black japan, type B, exterior.	S.O. 1949 dated 27 September 1958	No. 1 February 1970	[Page 3 (page 6 of the Reprint), Table I, Sl. No. (vi), col 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35.0°C'.	1 February 1970
14	IS:1704-1960 Specification for black japan for hot surfaces.	S.O. 1059 dated May 1961	No. 1 February 1970	[Page 5 (page 6 of the Reprint), Table I, Sl. No. (vi), col 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35°C'.	1 February 1970
15	IS:1972-1961 Specification for copper plate, sheet and strip for industrial purposes.	S.O. 1856 dated 16 June 1962	No. 2 January 1970	Clause 5.1 has been substituted by a new one	1 January 1970
16	IS:2074-1962 Specification for ready mixed paint, red oxide-zinc chrome, priming	S.O. 3881 dated 29 December 1962	No. 1 February 1970	[Page 6, Table I, Sl. No. (ix), col 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35°C'.	1 February 1970
17	IS:2075-1962 Specification for ready mixed paint, stoving, red oxide-zinc chrome, priming.	S.O. 3881 dated 29 December 1962	No. 1 February 1970	[Page 6, Table I, Sl. No. (ix), col 3]—Substitute '30°C' for '35.0°C'.	1 February 1970
18	IS:2129-1962 Specification for parathion emulsifiable concentrates.	S.O. 3881 dated 29 December 1962	No. 5 January 1970	(i) Clause 3.3.2 has been substituted by a new one and (ii) New clauses F-O; F-4 and F-5 have been added under Appendix F,	1 January 1970

20	Gas and/or steel wire for fencing IS:2298-1968 Specification for single-barrel stirrup pump for fire fighting purposes (First Revision).	26 January 1963 S.O. 3961 dated 9 November 1968	No. 4 January 1970 No. 1 January 1970	Clause 5.5 has been substituted 1 January 1970 by a new one Clauses 3.1, 4.4.2 and A-1.2 1 January 1970 have been amended.
21	IS:3537-1966 Specification for gas-operated relays	S.O. 241 dated 21 January 1967	No. 1 February 1970	(Page 4, Table I, third column 1 February 1970 heading)—Substitute 'cm/sec' for 'cm ² /sec'.

Copies of these amendments are available with the Indian Standards Institution, 'Manak Bhavan', 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch office at (i) 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7, (ii) 5 Chowinghee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2, (iv) 117/418 B Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur and (v) 5-9-201/2 Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad-1.

[No. CMD/13:5.]

S.O. 918.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1 to 15 February, 1970:

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No. and Title of the Indian Standard No. No.	Serial No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established (2)	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard (3)	Brief Particulars (4)
1. IS : 376-1959 Specification for sodium hydroxide, analytical reagent (<i>first revision</i>)	IS : 376-1952 Specification for sodium hydroxide, analytical reagent.	IS : 376-1952 Specification for sodium hydroxide, analytical reagent.	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sodium hydroxide, analytical reagent (Price Rs 5.50).
2. IS : 553-1959 Specification for rosin (gum rosin) (<i>first revision</i>)	IS : 553-1955 Specification for rosin (gum rosin)	IS : 553-1955 Specification for rosin (gum rosin)	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for rosin (gum rosin). The material is mainly used in paper, soap, cosmetics, paint, varnish, rubber and polish industries. (Price Rs 6.00).
3. IS : 2012-1959 Specification for structural steel (fusion welding quality) (<i>first revision</i>)	..	*IS : 2052-1962 Specification for structural steel (fusion welding quality)	This standard covers the requirements for mild steel (fusion welding quality) designated as St 42-W (see IS : 1762-1961) for use in structural work. I.I.I. The steel may also be supplied in copper-bearing quality in which case it shall be designated as St 42-W.C. (Price Rs 5.00).
4. IS : 2097-1969 Specification for foam-making branches.	..	..	This standard lays down the requirements regarding sizes materials, dimensions, construction and performance tests of foam-making branches for fire brigade use. (Price Rs 2.50).
5. IS : 3076-1968 Specification for low density polyethylene pipes for portable water supplies (<i>first revision</i>)	..	†IS : 3076 (Part I)-1965 Specification for low density polyethylene pipes for cold water services: Part I up to 50 mm size.	This standard lays down requirements for low density black polythylene pipes of outside diameters up to 140 mm for use in portable water supplies. (Price Rs 5.00)
6. IS : 4832 (Part I)-1969 Specification for chemical resistant mortars part I silicate type.	..	..	This standard covers the requirements for chemically setting silicate type of chemical resistant mortars for bonding chemical-resistant masonry units. (Price Rs. 2. 50)

*For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme, IS : 2062-1962 shall run concurrently with IS : 2062-1969 till 31 May 1970.

†For purposes of ISI Certification Marks Scheme, IS : 3076 (Part I)-1965 shall run concurrently with IS : 3076-1968 up to 30 June 1970.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7. IS : 4832 (Part II)-1969 Specification for chemical resistant mortars part II resin type.	..	This standard covers the requirements for resin-type chemical resistant mortars for bonding chemical-resistant masonry units. (Price Rs 2. 50).	
8. IS : 4993-1969 Glossary of terms relating to modular co-ordination	..	This standard gives definitions of terms used in modular co-ordination for study, planning and construction of buildings designed in accordance with the principles of modular co-ordination and for the study and manufacture of the components used in such buildings. (Price Rs 3. 50).	
9. IS : 5094-1969 Dimensions for diamond locating pins	..	Dimensions and requirements for diamond locating pins (Price Rs 3.00).	
10. IS : 5105-1969 Specification for twist drills, taper square shanks for ratchet braces	..	Dimensions and requirements for twist drills with taper square shanks for use with ratchet braces (Price Rs 3.00).	
11. IS : 5106-1969 Specification for twist drills, taper square shanks for carpenter's braces	..	Dimensions and requirements for twist drills with taper square shanks for use in carpenter's braces. (Price Rs 3.00)	
12. IS 5132-(Part : II)-1969 Method for measurement of air pollution part II sulphur dioxide	..	This standard prescribed the methods for the measurement of concentration of sulphur-dioxide in the atmosphere. (Price Rs 4.00).	
13. IS : 5231-1969 Specification for fenitrothion emulsifiable concentrates	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for fenitrothion emulsifiable concentrates containing varying percentages of fenitrothion, technical. (Price Rs 6.00).	
14. IS : 5283-1969 Specification for poultry waterers, portable.	..	This standard specifies the requirements and the methods of test for poultry waterer which are self contained and portable for flock watering, but does not deal with waterers for battery brooders and other similar equipment. (Price Rs 2.50).	
15. IS:5284-1969 Recommendations for community milking shed.	..	The standard prescribes the recommended layout and constructional requirements for community milking shed (Price Rs 3.50).	
16. IS : 5317-1969 Specification for bitumen mastic for bridge decking and roads.	..	This standard covers the requirements for bitumen mastic used as a surfacing material for bridge decks and roads (Price Rs 2.50)	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17. IS : 5319-1969 Specification for commercial steel wool.	..	This standard covers the grades and requirements for commercial steel wool (Price Rs 2.00).	
18. IS : 5324-1969 Dimensions for hand-operated stillage truck [lifting (Handelevating) truck]	..	This standard lays down the principle dimensions of hand-operated stillage trucks (Price Rs 2.00).	
19. IS : 5325-1969 Test procedure for box pallets and post pallets	..	This standard covers the basic test and the test requirements for determining the suitability of box pallets and post pallets (Price Rs 2.00).	
20. IS : 5327-1969 Specification for rigid bailers for lifeboats	..	This standard gives the material and dimensions for rigid bailers used on the lifeboats for sea-going ships (Price Rs 2.00).	
21. IS : 5339-1969 Specification for skin powder for infants	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for skin powder for infants (Price Rs 3.50).	
22. IS : 5342-1969 Specification for ascorbic acid, food grade	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for L-ascorbic acid for use as antioxidant (Price Rs 2.50).	
23. IS : 5343-1969 Specification for butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) (Price Rs 4.00).	
24. IS : 5343-1969 Specification for sodium saccharin, food grade	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for sodium saccharin. (Price Rs 3.50).	
25. IS : 5351-1969 Specification for woven polyester tape for electrical purposes.	..	This standard prescribes constructional details and other particulars of white, unvarnished, plain woven polyester tape woven on tape looms with woven selvedges used for electrical purposes (Price Rs 4.00).	
26. IS : 5370-1969 Specification for plain washers with outside diameter-3 x inside diameter	..	The requirements for plain washers with outside diameter approximately equal to thrice inside diameter. (Price Rs 3.00).	
27. IS : 5373-1969 Specification for square washers for wood fastenings.	..	The requirements for square washers intended for use in wood fastenings with bolts in the diameter range 10 to 52 mm. (Price Rs 3.00).	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
28. IS : 5410-1969 Specification for cement paint, colour as required.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for cement paint, colour as required. The material is intended for use on walls ceilings, and as an interior or exterior decorative and protective finish (Price Rs 6.50).	
29. IS : 5411 (Part I)-1969 Specification for plastic emulsion paint part I for interior use.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for plastic emulsion paint used for interior decoration. (Price Rs 4.00).	

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution Mirak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zifar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7 (ii), 5, Chowringhee Approach Road, Calcutta-13 (iii) 54, General Patters Road, Madras-2 (iv) 117/418-B, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur and (v) 5-9-201/2, Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad-1.

[NO. CMD/13 : 2.]

S.O. 919—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that ninetyseven licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been renewed:

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity From	To	Name and Address of the Licencee	Article/Process covered by the Licence and the Relevant IS : Designation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	CM/L-24 19-12-1956	1-1-1970	30-6-1970	Light Metal Works, New Sun Mill Compound, Delisle Road, Bombay-13.	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils—IS:21-1959
2	CM/L-39 4-11-1957	1-2-1970	31-1-1971	Rashtriva Metal Industries Ltd., Kurla Road, Andheri East, Bombay-41.	Wrought aluminium utensils—Grades SIB, SIC & NS3 IS : 21-1959
3	CM/L-112 26-12-1958	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	The Kesar Sugar Works, Ltd., 45-47, Apolo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.	Hydroquinone photographic grade—IS: 388-1963
4	CM/L-156 20-11-1959	1-2-1970	15-1-1971	Sulekha Works Ltd., Sulekha Park, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32.	Ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink (0.1 percent iron content) IS: 220-1959
5	CM/L-158 15-1-1960	1-2-1970	31-1-1971	The Aluminium Industries Ltd., Hirakud, Sambalpur Distt. (Orissa State).	Steel—cored and stranded aluminium conductors of all types and sizes—IS: 398-1961
6	CM/L-169 22-2-1960	16-1-1970	15-9-1970	Mysore Insecticides Co. Pvt. Ltd. Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1.	BHC DP—IS:561-1962
7	CM/L-226 16-9-1960	1-2-1970	15-1-1971	Sulkeha Works Ltd., Sulekha Park, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32.	Dye-based fountain pen ink, blue, green, red, black & violet—IS : 1221-1957
8	CM/L-244 28-11-1960	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Indian Plastics Limited, Poisar Bridge, Kandivli, Bombay-67.	Phenolic moulding materials, grade 2—IS: 1300-1966
9	CM/L-250 26-12-1960	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Krishnaveni Ink Factory, 292, Tiruvottiyur High Road, Madras-21.	Ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink (0.1 per cent iron content)—IS: 220-1959
10	CM/L-251 26-12-1960	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Krishnaveni Ink Factory 292, Tiruvottiyur, High Road, Madras-21.	Dye-based fountain pen inks, blue, green, violet and red—IS: 1221-1957
11	CM/L-252 26-12-1960	1-1-1970	15-3-1971	Tata Fison Industries Ltd., Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Bombay-1.	Copper oxychloride WDP—IS:1507-1966
12	CM/L-259 13-1-1961	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	G. M. C. Himco Industries Ltd., Kamla Nagar, Subzimandi, Delhi-6.	18-litre square tins—IS: 916-1966

13	CM/L-359 20-11-1961	16-1-1970	15-5-1971	Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Burmah-Shell House, Ballard Estate, Bom-bay-I.	Dieldrin EC—IS:1054-1962
14	CM/L-365 12-12-1961	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Ditz Electrical(India)Ltd., 29 Malkaganj Road, Delhi.	Electrical portable immersion heaters for domestic use (500 watts to 4000 watts capacity)—IS:368-1963
15	CM/L-366 15-12-1961	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Tungabhadra Industries Ltd, Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh.)	18-Litre square tins—IS : 916-1966
16	CM/L-370 22-12-1961	16-1-1970	15-6-1971	Excel Industries Pvt. Ltd., 184-87 Giridhilder Road, Jogeeshwari, Bombay-60.	Zinc phosphide, technical—IS: 1251-1958
17	CM/L-371 22-12-1961	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Berar Oil Industries, Vanasdapeth, Akola.	18-litre square tins—IS: 916-1966
18	CM/L-487 26-12-1962	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Sulekha Works Ltd., Sulekha Park, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32.	Ink, drawing, waterproof, black— IS: 789-1955
19	CM/L-495 31-12-1962	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Feroke Tile Works, Feroke (Kerala State).	Salt-glazed stoneware pipes and fittings of diameters 100 mm, 150 mm and 300 mm IS:651-1965
20	CM/L-547 14-6-1963	16-12-1969	15-12-1970	Sheet and Metal Industries, 134, Jessore Road, Calcutta-55.	Tea-chest metal fittings—IS: 10-1964
21	CM/L-606 29-11-1963	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Associated Pigments Ltd., 260, Barrackpore Trunk Road, P. O. Sukchar, 24 Parganas (West Bengal).	Zinc oxide for paints—IS: 35-1950
22	CM/L-642 6-3-1964	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	National Laminators, 1 & 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta-I.	Bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp proofing type 3, grades 1 & 2— IS: 1322-1965
23	CM/L-698 25-6-1964	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Allied Industries, Hawa Sarak, Jaipur West, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	12.5 and 15 litres capacity cast iron flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (bell type) high level— IS: 774-1964
24	CM/L-783 25-9-1964	16-12-1969	15-12-1970	Jamna Auto Industries, E-46, Industrial Area, Yamunanagar, (Distt. Ambala).	Leaf springs & spring leaves for automobile suspension—IS:1135-1966
25	CM/L-887 28-11-1964	1-12-1969	30-11-1970	Khardah & Co Ltd., Titaghur 24 Parganas.	(1) Jute hessian—IS : 2818-1964 and (2) Hessian bags—IS: 3790-1966
26	CM/L-888 28-11-1964	1-12-1969	30-11-1970	Khardah & Co, Ltd., Titaghur, 24 Parganas.	Jute sackings— (1) A-twill jute bags—IS: 1943-1964 (2) B-twill jute bags—IS: 2566-1965 (3) Heavy cee jute bags—IS: 2874-1964 (4) Jute corn sacks—IS: 2875-1964 (5) B-twill cloth—IS: 3667-1966 (6) Liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth— IS: 3668-1966 (7) Jute corn sack cloth—IS: 3750-1966 (8) Heavy cee cloth—IS:3751-1966 and (9) Liver pool twill (L-twill) bags— IS: 3784-1966

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	CM/L-901 28-II-1964	1-12-1969	31-5-1970	Shree Ambica Jute Mills Ltd, P.O. Belurmath, Howrah	(1) Jute Hessian—IS: 2818-1964 and (2) Hessian Bags—IS: 3790-1966
28.	CM/L-902 28-II-1964	1-12-1969	31-5-1970	Shree Ambica Jute Mills Ltd, P.O. Belurmath, Howrah	Jute sackings— (1) A-twill jute bags—IS: 1943-1964 (2) B-twill jute bags—IS: 2566-1965 (3) Heavy cee jute bags—IS: 2874-1964 (4) Jute corn sacks—IS: 2875-1964 (5) B-twill cloth—IS: 3667-1966 (6) Liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth— IS: 3668-1966 (7) Jute corn sack cloth—IS: 3750-1966 (8) Heavy cee cloth—IS: 3751-1966 and (9) Liverpool twill (L-twill) bags— IS: 3784-1966
29.	CM/L-929 28-II-1964	1-12-1969	30-II-1970	Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd, Jagatdal, 24 Parganas	(1) Jute hessian—IS: 2818-1964 and (2) Hessian Bags—IS: 3790-1966
30.	CM/L-930 28-II-1964	1-12-1969	30-II-1970	Alexandra Jute Mills Ltd., Jagatdal, 24 Parganas	Jute sackings— (1) A-twill jute bags—IS: 1943-1964 (2) B-twill jute bags—IS: 2566-1965 (3) Heavy cee jute bags—IS: 2874-1964 (4) Jute corn sacks—IS: 2875-1964 (5) B-twill cloth—IS: 3667-1966 (6) Liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth— IS: 3668-1966 (7) Jute corn sack cloth—IS: 3750-1966 (8) Heavy cee cloth—IS: 3751-1966 and (9) Liverpool twill (L-twill) bags— IS: 3784-1966
31.	CM/L-935 28-II-1964	1-12-1969	31-5-1970	Kelvin Jute Co.Ltd., Titaghur, 24 Parganas	(1) Jute hessian—IS: 2818-1964 and (2) Hessian bags—IS: 3790-1966
32.	CM/L-936 28-II-1964	1-12-1969	31-5-1970	Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd., Titaghur, 24 Parganas	Jute sackings— (1) A-twill jute bags—IS: 1943-1964 (2) B-twill jute bags—IS: 2566-1965 (3) Heavy cee jute bags—IS: 2874-1964 (4) Jute corn sacks—IS: 2875-1964 (5) B-twill cloth—IS: 3667-1966 (6) Liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth— IS: 3668-1966

33	CM/L-980 31-12-1964	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	The Indian Cable Co. Ltd., 9, Hare Street, Calcutta-1	(7) Jute corn sack cloth—IS: 3750-1966 (8) Heavy cee cloth—IS: 3751-1966 and (9) Liverpool twill (L-twill) bags— IS: 3784-1966
34	CM/L-988 31-12-1964	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Emco General Industries, "Wellesley Mansions" 44-A, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Road, Calcutta-16.	PVC Insulated (Heavy Duty) Electric Cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts (with copper and aluminium conductors)—IS: 1554-Pt-I— 1964
35	CM/L-997 25-1-1965	1-2-1970	15-7-1971	The Omega Insulated Cable Co. (India) Ltd., 1-A, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-34	Plastic water-closet seats and covers— (phenolic plastics and urea formal dehyde) IS: 2548-1967
36	CM/L-1094 8-6-1965	16-12-1969	15-12-1970	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Senthannipuram Golden Rock, Tiruchirapalli (Madras State).	PVC insulated cables: (i) Single core (unsheathed) 250/440 volts with aluminium conductors only (ii) Single core (unsheathed) 650/1100 volts with copper or aluminium con- ductors (iii) Single core (PVC sheathed) 250/440 volts with copper or aluminium con- ductors (iv) Single core (PVC sheathed) 650/1100 volts with aluminium conductors only (v) Twin core (PVC sheathed) 250/440 volts with aluminium conductors only IS: 694 (Parts I and II)—1964
37	CM/L-1095 8-6-1965	16-12-1969	15-12-1970	Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., Senthannipuram Golden Rock, Tiruchirapalli (Madras State).	Structural steel (standard quality) IS: 226-1962
38	CM/L-1105 30-6-1965	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Universal Cables Ltd., Satna (M.P.).	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS: 1977-1962
39	CM/L-1162 4-11-1965.	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Prem Cables Private Ltd., P.O. Pipalia Kalan, via Raipur Marwar, Distt. Pali (Rajasthan).	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts [with aluminium & copper conductors IS: 1554 (Pt. I) 1964]
					Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel- cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS : 398- 1961.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
40	CM/L-1168 3-12-1965	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Prem Conductors Pvt. Ltd., 211, New Cloth Market, Ahmedabad-2.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS: 398-1961.
41	CM/L-1169 3-12-1965	1-1-1970	31-8-1970	Central Insecticides & Fertilizers, 110 Industrial Estate, Indore (M.P.).	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates IS: 565-1961.
42	CM/L-1171 6-12-1965	16-12-1969	30-6-1970	Power Cables Pvt. Ltd., Vithalwadi, Kalyan .	Steel wire for the core of steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS: 398-1961.
43	CM/L-1174 7-12-1965	16-12-1969	15-12-1970	Krishna Silicate & Glass Works Ltd., Baruipur, P.O. Baruipur, Distt. 24 Parganas.	Glass milk bottles—IS: 1392-1967.
44	CM/L-1176 9-12-1965	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Kesoram Spun Pipes & Foundries (Prop: M/s Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.) Bansberia, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal).	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes (size 80 mm to 300 mm), class 'CA'—IS: 1536-1967.
45	CM/L-1186 23-12-1965	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Indo Engineering (Kota) Pvt. Ltd, Gumanpura, Kota-1	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS: 398-1961.
46	CM/L-1189 6-1-1966	16-1-1970	15-10-1970	Nestle's Products (India) Ltd., (under the style of Food Specialities Ltd.) Link Road, Near Kingwah Canal, Moga.	Infant milk foods—IS: 1547-1968.
47	CM/L-1190 6-1-1966	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Central Insecticides & Fertilizers, 110 Industrial Estate, Indore (M.P.)	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates—IS: 562-1962.
48	CM/L-1191 6-1-1966	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Central Insecticides & Fertilizers, 110 Industrial Estate, Indore (M.P.)	BHC dusting powders—IS: 561-1962.
49	CM/L-1196 10-1-1966	16-1-1970	30-6-1971	E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Dare House, P.B. No. 12, Madras-1	Vitreous sanitary appliances (vitreous China)—IS: 2556 (Parts II to X)-1967.
50	CM/L-1298 20-7-1966	16-1-1970	15-7-1970	Modi Steels, Modinagar, Distt. Meerut .	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes—IS: 280-1962.
51	CM/L-1326 31-8-1966	1-11-1969	31-10-1970	The Southern Metal Industries, Mannar, Alleppey Distt., Kerala State	Wrought aluminium utensils, Grade SIC—IS: 21-1959.
52	CM/L-1353 23-11-1966	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Kores (India) Ltd., Panchpakhadi Village, ut Hatma Maruti Road, Thana (West)	Carbon papers for typewriters Type III—IS: 1551-1959
53	CM/L-1359 30-11-1966	16-1-1970	30-11-1970	Skytone Electricals (India), 43 Industrial Area, Faridabad.	Weatherproof polythene insulated taped: braided & compounded cables with aluminium conductors of the following types, (i) Single core, 250/440 volts grade; (ii) Single Core, 650/1100 volts grade; and (iii) Twin core, 250/440 volts grade—IS: 3035-(Pt. II)-1965.

54	CM/L-1371 26-12-1966	1-1-1970	31-3-1971	Hindustan Safety Glass Works Pvt. Ltd., Mahesh Mukherjee Feeder Road, Ariyadah, 24 Parganas.	Laminated safety glass—IS: 2553-1964.
55	CM/L-1374 28-12-1966	16-1-1970	31-10-1970	Annapurna Fulverising Mills, Industrial Estate, Eluru, West Godavari District (A.P.)	Parathion EC—IS: 2129-1962.
56	CM/L-1378 30-12-1966	16-1-1970	31-3-1971	The Premier Cable Co. Ltd., Karukutty, Ernakulam Distt, Kerala State.	PVC insulated (heavy duty electric cables with aluminium conductors for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts—IS: 1554 (Part I)-1964.
57	CM/L-1379 30-12-1966	16-1-1970	31-3-1971	Akembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Akembic Road, Baroda-3.	Parathion EC—IS: 2129-1962.
58	CM/L-1382 30-12-1966	1-1-1970	15-7-1971	Camlim Pvt. Ltd., Kordivala, Near Marol Pazar, Andheri—Kurla Road, Bombay-59.	Ink, duplicating, for twin cylinder rotary machines—IS: 1222-1969.
59	CM/L-1383 30-12-1966	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Sandex (India) Ltd., Kolshet Road, Thana	Endrin EC—IS: 1310-1958.
60	CM/L-1388 11-1-1967	16-1-1970	30-4-1971	J.K. Steel & Industries Ltd., 18, Fabirdra Sarani, Calcutta-1.	Steel wire for the core of steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS: 398-1961.
61	CM/L-1430 14-4-1967	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd., Vallabh Vidyanagar, Via Anand, Gujarat State.	Laminated safety glass—IS: 2553-1964
62	CM/L-1516 15-9-1967	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Star Fitting Works, 64 Pathuria Ghata Street, Calcutta-6.	Tea-Chest metal fittings—IS: 10-1964.
63	CM/L-1551 24-10-1967	1-1-1970	30-6-1970	Mahabir Steel Rolling Mills, Quatcol Nagar, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi.	Rolled steel section F4B, F7B, F 5, F 8 & T 6 for doors, windows & ventilators—IS: 1038-1968.
64	CM/L-1585 14-12-1967	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Hind Timber Industries, W-3 & W-8 Industrial Area, Yamunagar.	Plywood tea-chest battens—IS: 10-1964.
65	CM/L-1589 20-12-1967	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Katia Steel Rolling Works, 613 Barrackpore Trunk Road, P.O. Agarpara, 24 Parganas.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962
66	CM/L-1590 20-12-1967	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Katia Steel Rolling Works, 613 Barrackpore Trunk Road, P.O. Agarpara 24 Parganas.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962.
67	CM/L-1591 31-12-1967	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Vigvijay Metal Industries, 3/31 Industrial Area, Anand Parbat, New Delhi-5.	Door closers (Hydraulically regulated), sizes 1 to 3—IS: 3564-1966.
68	CM/L-1596 26-12-1967	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	General Industries Corporation P-2/4, Taratala Road, Calcutta-24.	Plaster of Paris, Grade 1—IS: 2333-1963.
69	CM/L-1606 5-1-1968	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Hind Metal Industries, 1 P.N. Mitra Lane, Tollygunge, Calcutta-23.	Tea-chest metal fittings—IS: 10-1964.
70	CM/L-1614 9-1-1968	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Jai Chemicals, 14/1 Mathura Road, Faridabad (Haryana)	Malathion dusting powders—IS: 2568-1963.
71	CM/L-1615 9-1-1968	16-1-1970	15-7-1970	Ramnari Koshatkiran (Regd.), 53 Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-15.	Spring leaves and leaf springs for automobile suspension—IS: 1135-1966.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
72	CM/L—1616 . 11-1-1968	16-1-1970 15-1-1971	Brijbasi Insulated Cable Company, 4/19 Bhuteshwar Road, Mathura (U.P.)	Rubber insulated cables of the following types: (i) Taped, braided and compounded, single core, 250/440 volts and 650/1100 volts grade with aluminium conductor, (ii) Taped, braided & compounded, single core, 650/1100 volts grade with copper conductor, (iii) TRS (tough rubber sheathed) single core 250/440 and 650/1100 volts grade with aluminium conductor, (iv) TRS (tough rubber sheathed) single core, 250/440 and 650/1100 volts grade with copper conductor, (v) VIR braided & compounded, single core 250/440 volts and grade with copper conductor, and (vi) Weather proof 250/440 volts grade, single core with aluminium conductors and twin flat with copper conductor— IS: 434 (Parts I & II)—1964.	
73	CM/L—1617 . 11-1-1968	16-1-1970 15-1-1971	Brijbasi Insulated Cable Company, 4/19 Bhuteshwar Road, Mathura (U.P.)	PVC insulated cables: (i) unsheathed, single core, 250/440 & 650/1100 volts grade with aluminium and copper conductors (ii) PVC sheathed, single core, 250/440 volts grade with aluminium and copper conductors, (iii) PVC sheathed, single core, 650/1100 volts grade with aluminium conductors IS: 694 (Parts I & II)—1964.	
74	CM/L—1618 . 12-1-1968	16-1-1970 28-2-1971	Central Insecticides & Fertilizers, Vihar Lake Road, Saki Naka, Kurla, Bombay-70.	BHC WDP—IS: 562-1962.	
75	CM/L—1619 . 12-1-1968	16-1-1970 15-1-1971	Central Insecticides & Fertilizers, 110 Industrial Estate, Indore (M.P.).	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1310-1958	
76	CM/L—1620 . 12-1-1968	16-1-1970 31-7-1970	Metal Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Industrial Area, Pratapnagar, Udaipur (Rajasthan).	BHC emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 632-1966	
77	CM/L—1660 . 27-3-1968	16-1-1970 15-1-1971	Sandoz (India) Ltd., Kolahet Road, Thana . . .	Malathion EC—IS: 2567-1963.	

78	CM/L-1734 10-7-1968	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Freewill & Co., S-33 Industrial Area, Jullundur City.	(i) Footballs (laceless), (ii) Basket balls (laceless), and (iii) Volley-balls (laceless)—IS:417—1965.
79	CM/L-1735 10-7-1968	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Rathi Steel Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Loni Road, Shahdara, Delhi.	Cold twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement—IS:1786—1966. BHC WDP—IS:562—1962.
80	CM/L-1771 28-8-1968	16-1-1970	15-1-1971	Sandoz (India) Ltd., Kolshet Road, Thana.	Malathion EC-IS 2567-1963.
81	CM/L-1850 5-12-1968	1-12-1969	31-5-1970	Vishweshwar Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd., Post Pen, Dist. Kolaba (Maharashtra).	Endrin EC—IS:1310—1958.
82	CM/L-1851 5-12-1968	1-12-1969	31-5-1970	Vishweshwar Chemical Industries Pvt. Ltd., Post Pen, Dist. Kolaba (Maharashtra).	Basic carbonate of lead (white lead) for paints—IS:34—1950. Red lead, types B & C—IS:57—1965.
83	CM/L-1866 31-12-1968	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Waldis Ltd., G.T. Road, Konnagar, Distt. Hooghly.	Zinc oxide for paints—IS:35—1950.
84	CM/L-1867 31-12-1968	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Waldis Ltd., G.T. Road, Konnagar, Distt. Hooghly.	Ice cream—IS:2802—1964.
85	CM/L-1868 31-12-1968	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Waldis Ltd., G.T. Road, Konnagar, Distt. Hooghly.	Camphor, technical, grade 2—IS:3584—1966.
86	CM/L-1873 23-12-1968	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Joy Ice Creams (Bangalore) Pvt. Ltd, Main Road, Whitefield, Bangalore Distt.	Camphor, technical, grade 2—IS:3584—1966.
87	CM/L-1878 27-12-1968	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Camphor & Allied Products Ltd., Clutterbuchganj, Distt. Bareilly (U.P.).	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) with plywood face panels—IS:2202 (Part I)—1966.
88	CM/L-1880 30-12-1968	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Wood Crafts Products Ltd., P.O. Jeypore, Distt. Lakhimpur (Upper Assam)	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS:398—1961.
89	CM/L-1881 30-12-1968	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	EMC Sangham Works, G.T. Road, Naini, Allahabad, (U.P.).	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinders of 26.2 and 33.3 litres water capacity for storage and transportation of liquified petroleum gases—IS:3196—1968.
90	CM/L-1882 30-12-1968	1-1-1970	31-12-1970	Indian Gas Cylinders, 14/1, Mile Delhi Mathura Road, Faridabad (Haryana).	Devidayal Cable Industries Ltd., Pokhran Valley, Thana, Steel wire for ropes—IS:1835—1966.
91	CM/L-1885 6-1-1969	16-1-1970	15-7-1970	Devidayal Cable Industries Ltd., Pokhran Valley, Thana, Steel wire for umbrellas ribs—IS:4223—1967.	
92	CM/L-1886 6-1-1969	16-1-1970	15-7-1970	Devidayal Cable Industries Ltd., Pokhran Valley, Steel wire for umbrellas ribs—IS:4223—1967.	
93	CM/L-1887 6-1-1969	16-1-1970	31-3-1971	Chaliha Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., 13, Charditala Lane, Calcutta-40.	Carbon steel bars for forgings, class 4—IS:4369—1967.
94	CM/L-1892 14-1-1969	16-1-1970	15-9-1970	Jayalakshmi Fertilizers, Venkatarayapuram, Tanuku, West D.D.T. D.P.—IS:564—1961.	
95	CM/L-1893 14-1-1969	16-1-1970	15-9-1970	Jayalakshmi Fertilizers, Venkatarayapuram, Tanuku, Parathion EC—IS:2129—1962.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
96	CM/L—1895 17-1-1969	1-2-1970	31-1-1971	Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Ltd., Sahupuram, Trichloroethylene, technical—IS:245—1962.	
97	CM/L—1896 21-1-1969	16-1-1970	31-12-1970	The Indian Cable Company Ltd., 9 Hare Street, Calcutta Thermoplastic insulated weather proof cables— —I.	<p>(i) PVC insulated and PVC sheathed (ii) Polythylene insulated, braided and, compounded—IS:3035(Parts I & II)—1965</p>

[No. CMD/13:12.]
 A. K. GUPTA,
 Deputy Director General.